The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4644.
NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OLD WORLD.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The First Dispatches Through Direct.

London News in New-York Within Three Hours.

Liverpool and London Markets of Yesterday Afternoon.

General Political News of Yesterday.

News from St. Petersburgh of Day Before Yesterday.

Berlin, Brussels and Florence Dates of Sunday.

Renewal of the Italian Armistice.

A Truce for Four Weeks Concluded on Saturday.

The Claim of France as to Her Boundaries.

It is Opposed by the Prussian Official Gazette.

Prussia will Maintain Italy's Right to Venetia.

Resignation of the Austrian Minister of Finance.

Return of the Austrian Ambassador at Rome.

VIOLENT POPULAR TUMULT IN VIENNA.

Five Hundred Men to be Tried for High Treason.

The Populace Call Upon the Emperor to Abdicate.

The Visit of the United States Squadron to Russia.

Splendid Reception of Our Officers at St. Petersburgh.

Grand Diplomatic Dinner by Our Minister.

Balls, Fetes, Suppers and Illuminations.

The English Markets of Monday Afternoon.

Consols, 87 7-8---Five-Twenties, 68 1-2---Illinois, 76 3-8--Erie, 42 1-2.

Cotton: Middling Uplands, 13 1-2. Sales, 12,000 Bales.

THE ARMISTICE.

A RENEWAL FOR FOUR WEEKS.

The Official Papers Signed on Saturday, Aug. 11.

London, Monday, Aug. 13—Noon.

The armistice between Italy and Austria, which expired on Saturday last, has been renewed for four weeks.

The Armistice to Continue until One or the Other Gives Notice.

Florence, Sunday, Aug. 12.

An armistice between Austria and Italy has been signed for four weeks, and to continue after the expiration of that time, unless notice is given by either side. A line of demarkation has been agreed upon.

Venetians Driven into Austria may Return to their Own Country.

Venetians who were compelled to emigrate into the Austrian Empire may return to Venetia.

CLAIMS OF FRANCE.

THE RHINE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Claims of France Opposed by the Prussian Official Gazette.

London, Monday, Aug. 13.

The official Berlin paper opposes the claim of France for an extension of frontier.

Napoleon's Demands Declared Absurd—The Changes in Germany National and not International.

Berlin, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The semi-official *Zeitung* says that Napoleon's absurd demands have raised hopes in France that it is impossible for Germany to fulfill. A revolution, it says, must have taken place in the policy of France. The changes in Germany are national, and not international, and convey no menace or danger to France.

VENETIA.

PRUSSIA SUSTAINS ITALY.

Austria Notified that Prussia Sustains Italy's Right to Venetia.

Berlin, Sunday, Aug. 12.

Prussia has informed Austria that she will maintain the right of Italy to Venetia.

AUSTRIA.

POPULAR TUMULT AT VIENNA.

Five Hundred Men to be Tried for Treason---The Emperor Called Upon to Abdicate.

Brussels, Sunday, Aug. 12.

News from Vienna says there is great excitement there. Four hundred and eighty-two men are to be tried for high treason. Crowds in the streets hailed the Emperor with shouts to abdicate.

Resignation of the Austrian Finance Minister—Return of the Ambassador to Rome.

Vienna, Saturday, Aug. 11—P. M.

The Minister of Finance has resigned.

The Austrian Ambassador at Rome has arrived here.

OUR NAVY IN RUSSIA.

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Triumphal Entry into the City by our Officers—Great Enthusiasm and Immense Crowds.

London, Monday, Aug. 13.

St. Petersburg, Sunday, Aug. 12.—The United States naval officers made an official entry into the city yesterday in the presence of fifty thousand people, and were welcomed with a magnificent ovation. There was music and a great display of flags and waving handkerchiefs. The cheers were hearty, and there was great enthusiasm.

Diplomatic Dinner Given by the American Minister.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, the American Minister, gave an entertainment at his hotel to the Diplomatic Corps and Heads of Departments. Many distinguished citizens were present.

Ball and Supper by the Yacht Club—Beautiful Women.

There was a ball and supper at the rooms of the Yacht Club in the evening, at which the most beautiful ladies of the city were present dressed in Union colors.

Illumination of the City—Fireworks—Splendid Tribute to America.

A brilliant illumination of the city and display of fireworks also took place. The whole affair was a splendid tribute to America.

ENGLAND.

NO IMPORTANT POLITICAL NEWS.

Dates to Monday Afternoon.

London, Monday, Aug. 13.

There is no important political news this evening.

COMMERCIAL.

THE ENGLISH MARKETS OF MONDAY.

London Stock Markets.

London, Monday, Aug. 13—Noon.

Consols are quoted at 87⅞ for Money.

United States Five-twenties 68½.

London, Monday, Aug. 13—P. M,

The following are the closing prices of to-day:

Consols for Money	87⅞.
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	68½.
Illinois Central Shares	76⅜.
Erie Railroad Shares	42½.

Liverpool Cotton Markets.

Liverpool, Monday, Aug. 13—Noon.

The Cotton market is steady to-day. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Liverpool, Monday, Aug. 13—P. M.

The Cotton market closed firm. The sales to-day were 12,000 bales Middling Uplands at 13½d.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Martial Law Still Kept Up.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 13.

There are no indications of martial law being withdrawn.

Arrived steamers *Monterey* and *General Sheridan* from New-York.

Cotton easier; sales 400 bales Low Middling at 32c.@33c.; receipts 600 bales. Sugar unchanged; fair, 14c. Molasses dull. Gold 147. Sterling Exchange 158@159. New-York Exchange ¼ discount at par.

Crops in the Northwest.

Milwaukee, Monday, Aug. 13.

The following reports have been received with regard to the crops:

Kilbourn City, Manitowoc, Port Washington, New-Lisbon, La Crosse and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin—No damage. Sparta, Oconomowoc, Portage, Dawes and Madison, Wisconsin—One-third damaged. Northern Iowa—Little if any damage. Weather clear and cool. Rochester, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Red Wing, Minnesota—Little or no damage. Along the Minnesota River—Some damage in the vicinity of the Lake especially near Milwaukee. The weather is now clear and cool all over the West and Northwest.

The American Scientific Association.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 13.

The American Association for the advancement of science, begin their session here to-morrow. Members of the Association who may arrive here during the week are requested to report themselves at the Citizens' Exchange, in the Young Men's Association Building, for assignment to quarters.

Gov. Curtin and the Militia.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Monday, Aug. 13.

The special dispatch in the New-York *Herald*, of Sunday, stating that Gov. Curtin had secretly called for 2,000 militia, is a canard. We are authorized to state that there is not a word of truth in it, such an idea having never entered the mind of the Governor.

Kentucky Politics.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Aug. 13.

It is agreed to give the track to Gen. Rousseau without opposition. The candidates announced in the city Press have declined the canvass, and Rousseau will be supported unanimously for Congress.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION

Gathering of the Delegates at Philadelphia.

Crowds from Every Section of the Union.

The Hotels Overflowing and the Streets Full.

The Several State Delegations Select Chairmen.

Fernando Wood and H. Clay Dean Withdraw.

Vallandigham Insists Upon Going Into the Convention.

General Agreement that He Must be Kept Out.

The Wigwam Not Ready for the Meeting To-day.

The Convention to Organize at the Academy of Music.

Robert C. Winthrop or Gen. Dix Probably to Preside.

A Mass Meeting--Speech of Gov. Orr of South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Continental Hotel,
Philadelphia, Penn., Monday, Aug. 13.

The city is overflowing with delegates and visitors. The hotels are crowded, three or four sleeping in a single room, while on the upper floors long lines of cots and mattresses indicate the raid and the rush that have made a perfect Babel of this quiet place.

Each State has its headquarters or Committee room, in which congregate not only the delegates, but the friends of the delegates and the citizens of the State.

Wire pulling is doubtless going on in secret, but the talk and hum of the corriders are open, frank and full of earnest and hearty good nature.

Very many Southern men are here, and their presence adds not a little to the general atmosphere of cordialty and kindness.

The sensations of the day are the remarkable letters of Fernando Wood, of New-York, and Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa. Mr. Wood's position it is hardly necessary to define. His letter reads as follows:

Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1866.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, &c.,

Dear Sir: I am earnestly desirous for the entire success of the movement intended to be initiated by the Convention to-morrow. If successful, the results to the country will be of the most salutary character. But it cannot be successful if its proceedings shall be disturbed by any. I am informed that serious disagreement is likely to arise in consequence of an attempt to be made to exclude some delegates, myself included, because our political record is distasteful to Radicals and their sympathizers. Now, although I feel confident that such an outrage would not be perpetrated by the Convention, and though I have nothing to regret nor take back as to my course during the war, (and I do not admit the right of any one to raise that question in the Convention,) yet I am too much devoted to the accomplishment of the high patriotic object in view to permit my presence there to be made the means of disturbing its deliberations, or an excuse for an assault by its enemies outside. Wherefore I shall not attend the Convention as a delegate.

FERNANDO WOOD.

The circulation of this letter has produced a marked sensation. Ben Wood and his friends indignantly repudiate any connection with it, leaving the honor, or whatever it may be, to the broad shoulders of the Ex-Mayor alone..

Mr. Henry Clay Dean is known in Iowa and elsewhere as one of the most malignant and persistent of Western Copperheads. He came here expecting to find an easy entrance, and perhaps control of the Convention. He has altered his mind. He found harmony instead of discord; a genuine endeavor on the part of all to work together for the good of the whole country, and made up his mind that it was no place for him. The result was his letter withdrawing from the contest and expressing a desire for the success of the great Union gathering.

Mr. Vallandigham's conduct since his arrival has given rise to the most srrious apprehensions for his sanity. He says that the Almighty has awarded him a mission (something he could never get from any earthly potentate)—a mission whose object is to break up the tendency to centralization which is cursing the country and debauching the Administration. He regards all attempts to induce him to withdraw from the Convention as suggestions and temptations of the devil, and, being a pious man, feels bound to resist them. It has been proposed that Val. be permitted to present himself before the Convention, make a speech and retire. But he don't see the desirability of such a course. He is bound to be a martyr, if such a thing can be economically arranged. The probabilities are that he will not be accommodated.

Among the most prominent arrivals to-night are Dean Richmond, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, S. S. Cox, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Rousseau, Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, Gov. Perry, Gov. Parsons, of Alabama; Gens. S. M. Lee, McClernand, McCook, Steedman and Morgan; Montgomery Blair, O. H. Browning, and Col. English, of Connecticut.

In the course of the evening Henry Clay Dean found his way into the General Committee room, where Messrs. Randall, Doolittle, Raymond and Judge Russel and others were sitting. He then and there read, with comments, the following letter:

To the Delegates of the State of Iowa in the Union Conservative Convention, assembled in Philadelphia:

Gentlemen: Through the kind confidence of the Democratic Party, I have been honored with a place in your delegation, for which I return my profound thanks to a constituency whose views I represent and whose kindness have bound us for years together. For many reasons I would enjoy a participation in your deliberations, but for none more than this. I long for the restoration of the supremacy of the laws, as the hart panteth after the water brooks, and I will cheerfully sustain the President in the execution of the laws, and enforcement of the Constitution of the United States. The men whose views I especially represent, will unite with me in doing the same, cheerfully; but they will not consent to elevate any mere man to a supremacy over the Constitution, and will form their estimate of the man by the Constitution, and not the Constitution by the man. We will cheerfully pledge ourselves, our liberties, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors to vindicate the President in his effort to restore the States to their legitimate authority and representation of their people. They will do more—they will ask no offices at his hands, and must not be expected to surrender any principles. This support the Democrats must be allowed to give in their own way, through their own organizations, in accordance with the principles and usages of the great Democratic Party, which made the Union by the Constitution, and made our history illustrious, and our people free, and who have a majority of hundreds of thousands in the total vote of the country. These great purposes were effected by preserving inviolate the rich legacies of constitutional liberty which were bequeathed to us by the bloody testaments of noble generations of men, who willingly offered up themselves as sacrifices upon the altar of liberty. These legacies may not be abandoned or thrown away. So far as your Convention shall pledge itself to the defence of these rights, you may rely upon my feeble though earnest support, but no further. But the Democratic Party stands as an unbroken army, arrayed against tests and test oaths other than those prescribed by the Constitution, and against those monstrous retrospective test oaths which were never written in the English language before they were forced upon the country, much less adopted by a deliberative act of the present legislative mob called the Congress of the United States. I sincerely pray God to guide you in your deliberations, and all that is done to sustain the Government in the maintenance of the Constitution will find in us a hearty response. I pray that the Convention will do well its specified work, and when the great Democratic Party has assembled in general Convention, and will have hundreds of thousands of a numerical majority, your acts may meet its hearty approval. I need scarcely remind you that my own Democratic regard and self-respect would forbid any participation in a deliberative body to sustain the President where Henry J. Raymond dictates terms of membership, who has himself voted against every distinctive measure of the Administration of President Johnson, which has commanded the support of Democrats and the admiration of the country. I therefore, with profound respect, return you my certificate of appointment to the Union National Convention, and with it my sincere prayers.

I am very truly your obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY DEAN.

Mr. Dean declined giving me a copy of his letter, but after some persuasion he yielded, making the latter portion read as follows:

The resolutions of 1798-9 are the great truths which lie at the foundation of our civil republican system. The great Kentucky victory is the vindication of its practicability. The Democratic Party have the vote to elect and the men to lead the great political reformation, and I think it proper that the Convention be conducted by the men who elected President Johnson, among whom I am not numbered. I therefore return my certificate of election.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,

HENRY CLAY DEAN.

PHOTOGRAPH OF DEAN.

Dean is short and fat, with a loud and powerful voice, which he is rather proud of exhibiting, and all the evening he has made himself the centre of a curious throng who wondered what the man could be made of whose fearful oratorical capacity enabled him to deliver two hundred very loud words per minute on the resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

LEADING MEN ABSENT.

Neither Mr. Ashman, Mr. Ewing or Mr. Curtis have yet arrived.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

No conclusion has been reached concerning a temporary President. Gen. Dix, Senator Doolittle and Mr. Browning have arrived, but at this hour (11 P. M.,) there is no certainty.

ORGANIZATION OF DELEGATIONS—CHAIRMEN.

The various State delegations, at meetings held to-day, have appointed the following respective Chairmen:

Maine—W. B. Crostly.
Vermont—B. H. Simmons, H. B. Smalley.
Massachusetts—D. G. Abbott.
Connecticut—F. M. Brown.
New-Jersey—James J. Crowel.
Maryland—Gov. T. J. Pratt.
New-Hampshire—C. B. Bowers.
Rhode Island—W. B. Lawrence.
New-York—S. J. Tilden.
Delaware—J. P. Comegys.
Virginia—T. S. Flournoy.
West Virginia—D. Lamb.
North Carolina—A. Vowden.
South Carolina—Gov. Orr.
Georgia—R. F. Lyon.
Alabama—Gov. Parsons.
Louisiana—P. A. Morse.
Mississippi—H. F. Symrell.
Arkansas—Wm. Byers.
Florida—Thos. Rindell.
Tennessee—J. S. Bryan.
Texas—B. H. Epperson.
Missouri—Barton Able.
Kentucky—E. Hise.
Ohio—W. S. Groesbeck.
Indiana—T. A. Hendricks, Gen. Meredith.
Illinois—O. H. Browning.
Iowa—T. H. Benton, Jr.
Michigan—C. O. Loomis.
Wisconsin—A. H. Smith, H. L. Palmer.
Minnesota—H. M. Rice.
Kansas—Gen. H. Ewing.
Nebraska—H. H. Heath.
California—Jas. A. McDongal.
Pennsylvania—Gov. Porter, Edgar Cowan.
District of Columbia—Col. Jas. R. O. Beirne.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION—ITS PORTION OF PLACES.

The New-York delegation met this afternoon for consultation. Samuel J. Tilden was made President of the delegation, and E. O. Perrin Secretary.

The allotment to New-York for General Convention officers is as follows: One Vice-President, one Secretary, two Finance Committee men, two members of the National Union Executive Committee, two to wait upon the President, one on Credentials, one on Organization, and two on Resolutions and Address. The delegation will meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock to consider names for these offices.

George Francis Train is on hand, of course. He has taken a grand suite of apartments at the Continental, where he is working like a beaver, but what for he alone can tell. He succeeded in getting Dean off the track and claims the credit of the Wood declination.

He spoke for two hours to an Irish audience in Musical Fund Hall, for the benefit of wives of Fenians. Hon. John Hogan was Chairman, and a large number of delegates were on the stage. He said the Convention was already a success. Wood had withdrawn, so had Clay Dean of Iowa. Stephens would not be present, nor Brown of Georgia; and Mr. Train put it to vote, asking Vallandigham gracefully to withdraw.

The audience answered with a loud "aye."

Mr. Train defended the President, and was very bitter on the revolutionary acts of Congress. He said this was only a commencement of his lectures for the wives of imprisoned Fenians; that on Friday night Gen. Dix, Senators Doolittle and Cowan, Montgomery Blair, A. H. Stephens, Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, and Ex-Speaker Orr would speak.

BROOKLYN DELEGATES.

Gen. Calvine Pratt and Assessor William E. Robinson, with the rest of the Kings County delegation, are here. Senator Pierson hasn't made his appearance.

THE PLACE OF MEETING.

The Wigwam, I fear, will not be ready for use until Wednesday or Thursday. A great deal of money has been expended in fitting it up nicely and conveniently, but as the roof isn't on, it wouldn't be as warm and pleasant a symposium as is desirable under the rainy circumstances.

The Convention will probably assemble at the Academy of Music to-morrow, at 12 noon.

RUMOR ABOUT CHAPLAIN.

I place no confidence in the rumor that Henry Ward Beecher is to be its chaplain.

THE M'KEONITES.

The McKeon Democracy and the Johnson Club, of New-York, have sent Hon. S. S. Cox and James T. Brady as delegates. Mr. Cox is here but has not yet decided to present his credentials.

COX AND VALLANDINGHAM.

All Western men, familiar with Vallandingham's opposition to Mr. Cox, will appreciate the bitterness with which Cox in turn, fights Vallandingham. As it now stands Cox would cheerfully give way to the Saratoga delegates if, thereby, he could secure the expulsion of all outsiders.

The Ohio delegation, at its meeting this forenoon, followed the almost universal example, and made a fusion of the two delegations, electing Hon. N. S. Grosbeck as Chairman. At the meeting there was a unanimous expression of opinion that by some means Vallandigham must be kept from participation in the Convention. His former party friends among the Democracy were even more decided in their sentiments against him than the Republicans.

EFFORTS TO HEAD OFF VALLANDINGHAM.

Ben. Wood, John Morrissey and others are doing their best to make Vallandingham withdraw. I hope they will succeed, but doubt it. It looks to me as if he had made up his mind to hold out to the very last minute, to the last second of the eleventh hour, and then claim his penny of martyrdom. If he goes on he will be hoisted so high that the man in the moon will wonder what's up.

SPEECH MAKING.

Gen. Swift, formerly of Louisiana, now of Massachuseets, Gen. Pratt, Collector of Third Brooklyn District, and George Francis Train have addressed an immense audience in the corridors.

THE ENTHUSIASM.

The enthusiasm of the delegates and of the thousands assembled from abroad is intense, and indicative of an exhibition of fraternity to-morrow such as has rarely been seen.

THE JOHNSON CLUB.

At an immense mass meeting of the Johnson Club, held this evening at the National Guard's Hall, Gov. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was one of the speakers, being introduced to the assemblage and received with demonstrations of hearty applause. Gov. Orr spoke to the following purport:

SPEECH OF GOV. ORR.

Fellow-Citizens: I esteem myself fortunate upon the present occasion with being honored with an invitation to address you on the opening of your campaign in this State. Ten years ago I stood before you with the late lamented Douglas, when we then gave to you our opinions of the principles of the Democratic Party. I would to God that he again stood before you. Since these great changes have occured a gulf has sprung up. But now that gulf has been closed, and we have come here to form a union between the conservative men of the North and of the South. I will merely glance at a few points to show you that the professions made by the people of the South, since they have laid down their arms, are honest and whole-souled. The war began on the part of the South through the people believing they had the right to secede. You did not agree to that. War resulted. The Sonth was conquered, and the interpretation you gave to the Constitution has been established firmly as the legal one. That decision was pronounced on the field of battle by the highest tribunal, and the decree is incontrovertible. The nationality of one Government has been established. The South has surrendered the principles she believed in, and is willing to accept your interpretation. No man would reopen the dreadful contest to see whether the decision was the right one, but all are willing to abide for ever by it. By this war the people of the South have to a very large extent, been stripped of their property, their banks are gone, and their credit is gone. In many localities the great stand point of civil law has been lost. Thus the people of the South have far more need of a stable government than you have, and it is mad folly to charge that they will not fulfill their oaths to support their Government. Although your public debt has been contracted in defeating the section of country from which I come, yet I would feel that any repudiation of the debt would be a dishonor to my own integrity. This is my Government; it is to be my children's and grandchildren's Government. As a participant in the rebellion, I am now for this Government, and its honor is my honor. I desire it to stand forth before all the nations of the earth, in all the glory and pride and prosperity of a great nation of the world. Fellow-citizens, we have been knocking at the door for eight long months asking Congress that the best of the intellectual and the leading men of the South shall be admitted into Congress to represent us there. If we are not to be trusted now, when are we? Is it just or right that we should be excluded from these privileges? No; for the right of representation is regarded as one of the most sacred rights in this country. Is it just, or fair, or generous that we should be excluded from legislation while taxes are imposed upon us without our consent? I am a delegate from South Carolina to the Convention, and I hope they will be successful in forming a party to stand against the mad policy of the Radicals in Congress. When the Convention adjourns, and sends forth the results of its deliberations, I trust that all right-minded men shall be able to agree to their deeds.

POLLARD.

The irrepressible Pollard wanders disconsolately about the corridor, knowing few and known to less.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The probabilities are that Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, will be temporary Chairman, and Senator Doolittle permanent President.

SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The National Committee was in session until after midnight, but came to no conclusion. They hold a final meeting to-morrow morning, and will come to a conclusion very soon.

VALLANDIGHAM AGAIN.

As I have indicated, Vallandigham and his friends are now in session at the Girard House. Wilmarth has made a tremendous appeal to the Ohio apostle, urging him by all that's good to act like a man, but Val. shakes his noddle, and insists upon being a first-class martyr. He says God would never forgive him if he went back on his line of duty. He will fight it to the bitter end. That being the case, Mr. Vallandigham may count on an ejection to-morrow of a calibre and vim of the most astounding nature.

WET WEATHER.

The weather is damp and diarrhœa prevalent.

ABSURD RUMORS.

The Radicals are industriously spreading the information that the guerrilla Mosby is one of the Virginia delegates, when the truth is that the delegate is Charles L. Mosby, of Lynchburg, a Union man always, and whose course during the war was such that he could take the test oath with a clear conscience if elected to Congress.

HARMONY

The State Delegations are taking each to their rooms, where the issues are being discussed with vehemence and interest. The indications point to harmony and fraternity.

DIABOLUS.

To the Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 13.

THE WIGWAM NOT READY.

The rain which has been falling nearly all day has interfered materially with the completion of the Wigwam, and it will not be ready to-morrow. It is understood that temporary organization will be had at the National Guards' Hall, corner of Sixth and Race streets, about noon.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEN.

At a consultation of the chairmen of State delegations to-day with the Executive Committee, it was agreed that the organization of the Convention should comprise two gentlemen from each delegation as Vice-Presidents, and the same number of each on the Committees on Resolutions, Credentials, &c.

CHAIRMEN OF THE STATE DELEGATIONS.

Among the Chairmen selected by various delegations are S. J. Tilden, of New-York; J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; T. S. Pomeroy, of Maryland; J. L. Orr, of South Carolina; Gov. Parsons, of Alabama; P. A. Morse, of Louisiana; Barton Able, of Missouri; W. S. Rosebeck, of Ohio; O. H. Browning, of Illinois; C. O. Loomis, of Michigan; Gov. Porter and Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

VALLANDIGHAM AND DEAN.

Vallandigham declines positively to withdraw from the Convention. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, has written a letter declining to serve as a delegate

WHAT THE CONVENTION WILL DO.

It is generally believed that the business of the Convention will be confined to an enunciation of principles, without reference to any political party now existing.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

It is supposed that Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, will be temporary Chairman of the Convention. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Dix are spoken of in connection with the permanent Presidency.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 13.

ALMOST A SWINDLE.

It was discovered to-day that by a blunder on the part of a clerk in the Trrasury Department, the Government was prevented from being swindled out of thirty-five thousand dollars. It appears that a requisition came to the department from a well known Paymaster for $35,000, with direction to make a draft on a special depository other than the usual depository on whom drafts were drawn in favor of this Paymaster. The clerk who attends to this class of business in the Treasury being ill his business was entrusted to one who is not accustomed to the work, and in his confusion the green clerk did not take notice of the special direction for sending the draft, but turned to the book and found the name of the depository to whom the drafts were heretofore sent, and forwarded to him this draft for $35,000. The money was received by the Paymaster, and explanations followed, when it turned out that the requisition had never been drawn upon the Treasury by the Paymaster, but it was a forgery perpetrated by Cook, who was a few days ago arrested at Philadelphia for other forgeries, and for swindling the Government out of $50,000 Had the Clerk in the Treasury Department sent the draft as specially directed by the forger, Cook would no doubt have received the money, and the Government would have been swindled out of $35,000, beside what the former has already obtained. Some three months ago Joseph S. Keyes, United States Marshal for Massachusetts, sent to the President his resignation of that office. The resignation was not accepted, but. on Saturday last Mr. Keyes called attention to the subject, and the resignation was to-day accepted. No successor to Mr. Keyes has yet been appointed, but it is probable that an appointment will be made to-morrow. Gen. John L. Swift is likely to receive the appointment.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary McCulloch and family arrived here to-day at noon, much pleased with their trip along the Atlantic coast.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Second Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. William Hunter, arrived here to-day, and will immediately assume the duties of his office.

Mr. Seward is expected here to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President made but three appointments to-day. Col. Norman Eddy is appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Indiana—Colfax's district. Martin Igol is appointed Assessor for the Sixth District of Indiana, and Somerset Waters is appointed Collector of the Fourth District of Maryland, *vice* Schley removed.

A DELEGATE TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Henry P. Rolfe, Postmaster at Concord, N. H., and of the delegation from that State to the Philadelphia Convention, arrived here this morning and had a long interview with the President.

NO PAY TO DISLOYAL HEIRS.

The Second Comptroller has decided that the arrears of pay and bounty cannot be paid to disloyal heirs, nor can such heirs be passed over and payment be made to the next loyal person in the order of inheritance, prescribed by the act of July 11, 1862. The case is not similar to that of non-resident of the United States, inasmuch as the above act provides for the payment to the next resident in the order prescribed, but no such provision is made in any case for passing over a disloyal heir, and in such case the money reverts to the United States

QUEEN EMMA.

Her Majesty Queen Emma arrived here this evening about 6 o'clock in the train from New-York, and was received at the depot by Mr. Cox, of the State Department, on behalf of the Government. Several carriages were in waiting, and the royal party were taken to Millard's Hotel and shown to parlors and apartments prepared for them. A short time after their arrival, Hon. Henry Stanbury, Acting Secretary of State, appeared in the parlors where the Queen and her suite were assembled. Mr. Stanbury, addressing the Queen, said:

"Your Majesty, Queen Emma: As the representative of the Secretary of State, who is necessarily absent from the city, I have the honor to convey to your Majesty the welcome of the President and people of the United States to our country and its seat of governmen. The President directs me to assure your Majesty of his high appreciation of your efforts for the encouragement and growth of civilization and Christianity among your people. He hails your visit as one of those interchanges of national courtesy which, without any official or diplomatic character, yet exercise a wholesome influence upon our foreign relations. The President, desirous of expressing these sentiments of welcome and good will to you in person, will have the honor to receive your majesty at the Executive Mansion to-morrow, at such hour as your majesty may be pleased to appoint.

The Queen, in a very subdued and unassuming manner, expressed her high appreciation of the consideration manifested to her by the President, returned her thanks to Mr. Stansbury for the manner in which it had been expresed, and said, it it would suit the convenience of His Excellency the President, she should have great pleasure in paying her respects to him at eight o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. After this ceremony the roy party were conducted to their private dining-room, where a sumptuous repast was prepared and waiting for them. At nine o'clock the Queen was serenaded by the Fifth Cavalry Band. To-morrow the royal party will be conducted to the various departments, public buildings, etc., and at an hour not yet named the Queen will be formerly presented to the President.

REVOCATION OF GEN. GRANT'S ORDER IN RELATION TO NEWSPAPERS.

The recent General Order issued by Gen. Grant, requiring all Department Commanders to forward copies of such newspapers within their respective commands as contained sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, with a view to their suppression, has been revoked.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF INDIANS.

Col. Leavenworth, Indian Agent in the country of the Kiowas and Comanches, has just arrived here, and states that the Cheyennes from the north and those from the south, together with the Arapahoes and the Agallala and Brule bands of the Sioux, are meeting in the Smoky Hill country, to hold their great medicine lodge. The Cheyennes say the whites shall not make roads through the Smoky Hill country, as it is their hunting ground. It is thought that much depends upon the result of the councils held at the medicine lodge, as to the attitude of these tribes toward the Government. If hostile influences should prevail, trouble may be anticipated from these Indians. The Kiowas and Comanches are quiet and peaceable, and are in a prosperous condition.

CLAIMS OF DISLOYAL HEIRS.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that arrears of pay and bounty cannot be paid to disloyal heirs, nor can such heirs be passed over and payment made to the next person in the order of inheritance, prescribed by the act of July 11, 1862. In the case which called forth the above decision, he says, that the case is not similar to that of a non-resident of the United States, inasmuch as the act referred to provides for the payment to the next heir resident in the order prescribed, that no such provision is made in any law for passing over a disloyal heir, and that in such cases the money reverts to the United States.

In compliance with the recent order of the War Department rearranging the commands of the different military departments, Gen. Canby has assumed command of the Department of Washington, *vice* Brevet Major-Gen. Augur.

THE TAX ON CIGARS.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written the following letter relating to the tax on cigars:

Washington, Monday, Aug. 13.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 1st, I have to say that by bonding your cigars you can have them appraised at the wholesale market value, and on withdrawing them for consumption you can sell them as you please, at wholesale or retail, as you may find customers; but if no tax is paid upon cigars until they are sold, the actual price received, whether at wholesale or retail, must be returned and the tax assessed upon such price. The tax upon cigars sold at $30 per thousand is $10; but if the same quality of cigars are retailed at $50 per thousand the tax will be $14.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Letter from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Declining to be a Delegate—His Cordial Indorsement of the Convention.

Brookline, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall:

My Dear Sir: I am sincerely sensible to the honor conferred upon me yesterday by the meeting at Faneuil Hall, over which you presided, in placing my name at the head of the delegates at large to the National Union Convention. But, as I had previously intimated to more than one of our friends, it will not be in my power to go to Philadelphia next week.

I am quite unwilling, however, to decline the appointment without a distinct expression of my hearty concurrence in the general views of those by whom that Convention has been called, and of my earnest hope that its deliberations may conduce to the earliest practicable restoration of all the States of the Union to the exercise of their constitutional powers, and to the enjoyment of their constitutional privileges in the National Government.

I can add nothing, I am aware, to the arguments which others have already presented on this subject, and I gladly avail myself of the language of Judge Curtis in his late admirable letter: "To suppose that the Government of the United States can, in a state of peace, rightfully hold and exercise absolute and unlimited power over a part of its territory and people just so long as it may choose to do so, appears to me unwarranted by any rules of public law, abhorrent to right reason, and inconsistent with the nature of our Government." With Judge Curtis, too, I hold to the opinion, "that the Southern States are now as rightfully, and should be as effectually, in the Union, as they were before the madness of their people attempted to carry them out."

Most happily Congress did not adjourn without admitting to their seats the Senators and Representatives of Tennessee; but that very act has rendered it all the more difficult to discover anything of Constitutional principle, or anything of true national policy, in its persistent denial of all representation to the other Southern States. Congress has ample means of protecting itself, and of protecting the country, from the presence of disloyal men in the halls of legislation, by the simple exercise of the power, which each branch possesses, of deciding without appeal on the qualifications of its own members. Had the case of each individual Senator or Representative elected from the ten States, lately in rebellion, been taken up by itself, and fairly considered on its own merits, agreeable to the wise suppositions of President Johnson, no one could have complained, whatever may have been the result. But I know not how either branch could have consented, as it has done, to compromise its Constitutional independence, by submitting any question as to its members, either to Legislative or Executive discretion.

This great question of representation is not a question which concerns only the Southern States, who, I know, are regarded by not a few unrelenting men as having forfeited all rights which the Northern States are bound to respect. It is a question which concerns the Constitution and the whole country. The people of the whole country have a right to demand of their public servants an exact and faithful observance of the Constitution and of all its provisions. It was to enforce and vindicate that Constitution that their blood and treasure have been poured out so lavishly during the last four years of civil war. Who could have believed, in advance, that a year and a half after that war had ended, and after the Union had been rescued and restored so far as our gallant armies and navies could accomplish it, nearly one-third of the States should still be seen knocking in vain at the doors of the Capitol, and should be denied even a hearing in the councils of the country? Such a course may, indeed, be calculated to prolong the predominance of a party, but it seems to me utterly inconsistent with the supremacy of the Constitution.

I have no disposition, however, to indulge in any imputations either upon parties or upon individuals. I hope that a spirit of forbearance and moderation will prevail at Philadelphia, notwithstanding the insulting and proscriptive tone in which the Convention has been assailed by so many of the opponents of the President of the United States. But I shall be greatly disappointed, I confess, if through the influence of that Convention, or through some other influence, the people of the whole country are not soon aroused to the danger of allowing the Constitution of the United States to be longer the subject of partial and discretionary observance on the part of those who are sworn to support it. It is vain to offer test oaths to others, if we fail to fulfill our own oaths. The necessities of a state of war may be an excuse for many irregularities, both legislative and executive. But, now that, by the blessing of God, a state of peace has been restored to us, we are entitled to the Constitution and the Union in all their legitimate authority and extent. Nothing less than the whole Constitution and the whole Union ought to satisfy us. For one, I should despair of the restoration of law and order in ten Southern States, and even of the maintenance of our own national credit, if there should fail to be exhibited at Washington something of that scrupulous adherence to the Constitution and the laws which characterized the earlier days of the Republic. Nor could anything, in my judgment, be of more influence upon the future career of our country than that Congress should even seem to be holding in abeyance any provisions of the Constitution, until they shall have been changed, under duress, in order to suit the opinions or secure the interests of a predominant party. Against such a course of proceeding, I trust the Convention at Philadelphia will put forth a seasonable and effective protest.

Once more regretting my inability to be present at that Convention, and thanking all to whom I am indebted for the honor of being named as a delegate,

I remain, dear Sir, with great regard, very faithfully, yours,

ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Monday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

Flour active and higher; sales 1,200 bbls., at $9 50@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter, $12 50 for White, $13 50@$14 for Double Extra. Wheat opened steady but closed nominally higher; sales, early, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 10, and a lot of new Amber State at $2 50; at the close holders were asking $2 10@$2 12 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. Corn firm and in better demand; sales 36,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 74c. Rye held at 70c. for Chicago, without sales. Oats quiet and nominal. Canal Freights dull; Wheat 10½c.; Corn 8¼c. to New-York. Lake Imports—16,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—195 bbls. Flour, 7,400 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn.

Chicago, Monday, Aug. 13.

Flour quiet at an advance of 10c.@20c. Wheat unsettled; the heavy rain on Saturday night caused an advance of 8c.@10c.; sales at $1 58@$1 64 for No. 1, closing at $1 60@1 62. Corn dull at 59c.@59½c. for No. 1 and 58c. for No. 2. Oats dull at 20c. Provisions dull. Freights firm at an advance of 1c. Corn 7c. to Buffalo. Receipts—2,100 bbls. Flour, 10,500 bushels Wheat, 197,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 4,700 bushels Oats.

POLITICAL.

THE TRIBUNE'S PILLORY.

What the Leading Radical Organ Says About Some of the Delegates Chosen to the National Union Convention.

The New-York *Tribune* yesterday devoted nearly eight of its broad columns to the Philadelphia Convention. Most of this space was taken up by an attempt to inform the world who and what the men were chosen as delegates. How faithfully and how courteously the work was done the following extracts will show. We think we have copied every name to which the *Tribune* appended remarks or epithets, except where it simply said "Democrat," or "Whig," or "Republican." With that discretion which is the better part of valor, the delegates from the State of New-York were passed over with scarcely a notice. As the gentlemanly notes of the *Tribune* are not likely to reach any considerable number of the friends of the individuals honored by its attention, we transfer the greater portion of the curious document to the columns of the TIMES, so that it may be seen and read of all men, and stand upon record as a specimen of the character of the Radical warfare now waged against the Government and its supporters:

THE DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA.

From the New-York Tribune, Aug. 13.

MAINE.

Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, once member of the Legislature, and then Congressman for 1869 to 1865.

Richard N. Rice, once a Judge.

Rev. Leonard Woods, lately President of Bowdoin College.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Daniel Marcey, a Democratic Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress from the First District, whose votes were always on the side of the Woods and Vallandigham.

Joseph H. Smith, editor of the Dover *Gazette*, (Democratic,) who indorsed the worthies we have just named.

John N. Sanborn, a merchant, who was a Democratic representative in the Executive Council.

Alexander H. Tilton, a manufacturer, but enough of the politician to make it evident he is a Copperhead.

John M. Hill, present Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, publisher of the *New-Hampshire Patriot*, and an active opponent of the war.

Lewis W. Clerk, an intense Democrat, the defeated candidate for Congress in Hon. E. H. Rollins' District.

Wm. P. White, an able lawyer and a Democrat, but who will, in all likelihood, be ashamed to sit in Convention with Fernando Wood and Vallandigham.

Edward Burke, once Commissioner of Patents, then a writer for Democratic journals, who, through the *Standard* in 1860–61 advocated the introduction of Slavery into New-Hampshire, and was reputed editor of that paper when destroyed by indignant Union soldiers in August, 1861.

John G. Sinclair, Democratic candidate for Governor last March, and who was, throughout the war, the most inveterate opponent of the soldiers' rights in the State.

William Burns, who was defeated by Hon. J. M. Patterson (Union) for Congress.

M. C. Burleigh, once a member of the Legislature.

Ephraim Hutchins, Postmaster at Concord under Fillmore.

E. S. Cutler, at one time a Whig.

Bowers, of no political account.

James M. Levering, of no influence.

Wm. N. Blair, who left the Democrats to become a Republican, and who wants an office badly.

Henry P. Rolfe, a Postmaster at Concord, who is very unpopular.

John Hosley, Mayor of Manchester.

Charles J. Amiden, no politician.

Col. Berdan, of sharp-shooting notoriety.

VERMONT.

T. S. Redfield, an old "Free-Soil Democrat," and during the war an active opponent of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration; always a ready candidate for official honors.

Henry Keyes, President of the Passumpsic Bank, always a Radical Democrat.

Edward J. Phelps, Second Comptroller of the Treasury under Fillmore; he was then a Whig; we think he voted for Buchanan, he certainly did for McClellan.

H. R. Beardsley, called a "Conservative" Republican, who turned Democrat when the Legislature refused to make him a Supreme Judge.

Andrew Tracey, also a "Conservative" Republican.

J. H. Williams, Cashier of a Bank at Bellows Falls, who associates with Democrats because what he calls his party (the Republican) would not elect him State Treasurer.

Hiram Atkins, editor of the Montpelier *Argus & Patriot*, the worst Copperhead sheet in the State.

B. B. Smalley, not by any means as ardent a War Democrat as his father, the Judge.

Col. F. G. Butterfield, the only alternate considered a Republican, and he too green in politics to be influential.

Col. H. W. Worthen, who was so "Democratic" that he resigned a colonelcy to become a sutler.

D. C. Linsley, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

J. J. Deavitt, Buchanan's postmaster at St. Albans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Robert C. Winthrop; was elected member of Congress and Senator by the Whig Party, and who was their candidate for Governor in 1850. He was defeated. Since then he has been conservative in politics, voting for Bell and Everett in 1860, and for McClellan in 1864.

Josiah G. Abbott, always a Democrat, and leader of the State delegation to the McClellan Convention in 1864.

Isaac Davis, a delegate to the same body.

Darius N. Couch, formerly a Major-General in the army, who was the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor last year.

William Sutton, never a prominent politician in any party.

John Quincy Adams, son of our Minister to England, and a young man whose political career only commenced a short time ago.

George Ashmun, who is regarded as a Republican, and who presided at the Convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860.

E. C. Baily, the editor of the Boston *Herald*, always a Democratic journal, although it opposed McClellan.

E. W. Pierce, a General in the army, who first became known at Big Bethel.

Robert E. Hull, an Episcopal clergyman at Roxbury, and at one time a Know-Nothing Member of Congress.

A. N. Ide, Postmaster at Taunton.

Edward Avery, many times Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Moses Bates, who holds that position now.

John L. Swift, a Republican, who was under Banks in New-Orleans.

Charles L. Woodbury, Buchanan's District-Attorney in Boston.

Franklin Haven, President of a Boston Bank.

George I. L. Colby, Editor of the Newburyport *Herald*, an on the fence journal.

William D. Norshend, a Conservative Republican.

F. O. Prince, a member of the Democratic State Committee.

T. H. Sweetzer, a Copperhead politician.

Daniel W. Lincoln, always opposed to the Republicans.

Alexander De Witt, a Know-Nothing Member of Congress.

D. W. Alford, a Republican officeholder.

RHODE ISLAND.

William Beach Lawrence, an Ex-Governor and noted in the law.

Amasa Sprague, a McClellan elector in 1864.

Alfred Anthony, delegate to the Convention which nominated McClellan, and publisher of the leading Democratic organ, the Providence *Post*, which denounced *Gov.* Johnson as an unmitigated disgrace to his country, and not as good as some negroes.

Ariel Ballou, a McClellan elector in 1864.

Thomas Steere, Editor of the Providence *Post*.

Elisha R. Potter, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1864.

James H. Parsons, a Democratic politician.

James Waterhouse, who can be placed in the same category.

CONNECTICUT.

James S. Dixon, elected by Republicans United States Senator, but whose love for dispensing patronage made him abandon that party—a weak addition to the Johnsonites.

James F. Babcock, who wants to be continued Custom Collector at New-Haven, and who did all he could to prevent Gen. Terry being elected United States Senator.

Edward Prentis, Collector at New-London.

Lyman W. Coe, lately in the State Senate, and an active opponent of Congress.

James E. English, lately Democratic Congressman, and still later defective Democratic candidate for Governor.

Loren P. Waldo, always a Democrat of the Seymour school, once a Congressman and Judge of the Superior Court.

Origen S. Seymour, who was a Judge, and then a defeated Democratic candidate for Governor, and whose political history is summed up in his name—"Seymour."

James A. Hovey, a Vallandigham Democrat of the strictest kind.

Quidon Trumbull, a Republican, but who is so ashamed of the company that he declines attending the Convention on the plea of sickness.

Edward S. Cleaveland, Postmaster at Hartford, who received the support of the President because he endeavored to defeat Gen. Hawley.

Green Kendrick, who turned Democrat because the Whigs did not elect him Governor in 1852.

E. C. Scranton, a War Democrat, probably the most disinterested man in the delegation.

Oliver F. Winchester, present Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

Samuel Ingham, several times Democratic candidate for Governor.

H. G. Hubbard, a Democratic State Senator.

Arthur B. Califf, a Conservative Republican.

Col. William B. Jones, an unsettled politician.

Jonathan Godfrey, who has always been a millstone around the necks of the Fairfield County Republicans, and who voted the Democratic ticket last election day.

James Taylor, who bites wherever a bait is thrown him.

Seth S. Logan, a Democratic member of the Legislature.

Gideon H. Holdster, Poet to His Excellency the President.

George S. Peet, who represented a district of the State at the Charleston Convention.

NEW-JERSEY.

John P. Stockton, always the Democratic leader in New-Jersey.

Joel Parker, the Ex-Democratic Governor during part of the war.

Theodore Runyon, a Major-General of Volunteers, who run against Gov. Ward at the last election.

Abraham Browning, a bitter Copperhead.

Nathan Statton, the same.

Gershom Mott, Major-General in the army.

Ben. J. Williamson, Ex-Chancellor, who is said to have openly applauded the assassination conspirators.

Francis J. Lathrop, an intense Copperhead.

Robert Hamilton, ditto.

Leon Addett, an out-and-out Copperhead.

The Johnson delegates are as follows:

Thomas H. Herring, Joseph T. Crowell, Timothy Henderson, E. J. Catterbury, all of small influence.

1. J. E. Peyton, Clarkson Ogden; 2. John L. M. Knight, Thomas S. Allison; 3. Ingham Coryell, Garrett B. Adrian; 4. E. C. Moore, Ashbee Green; 5. Robert Gulchrist, Daniel M. Wilson—all men of no great amount of ability. They are either officeholders or desire to be such.

PENNSYLVANIA.

David R. Porter, Ex-Governor, during the war sympathized with the slaveholders and now with the whipped chivalry.

William Bigler, Ex-Governor, was in the confidence of the rebel leaders, opposed the draft and loved treason.

William F. Packer is anything and everything, and would gladly sacrifice any party provided he could thereby advance his own political fortunes.

Hon. George W. Woodward, now Chief Justice, ran for Governor three years ago on the ticket of a party in league with the rebellion, believed in secession, and did not believe in giving bounties to soldiers. The ablest man probably in the delegation.

Hon. James Campbell, ex-sympathizer with the rebellion.

George M. Wharton, a life-long Democrat, a good lawyer and sympathizer with Vallandigham.

Col. W. C. Patterson, a candidate for several offices at the hands of Democrats.

Richard Vaux, once Mayor, now College Director; a blatant, nervous politician, with plenty of pretensions and very little brains, which have been exercised considerably in describing how he danced with a certain Queen—not EMMA.

John Robbins, defeated time and again when he ran as a Democrat for Mayor of Philadelphia.

Daniel M. Fox, who suffered a like fate last Fall.

Ellis Lewis, an Ex-Chief Justice, whose coldness for the nation's cause was not concealed.

Charles Brown, a wrangling, noisy politician, who will do anything politically or live anywhere to obtain office.

W. W. H. Davis, Colonel of One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment during the war, who was defeated last Fall for Auditor-General.

John G. Brenner, a strong Copperhead.

John O. Stiles, former member of Congress.

Owen Jones, who was also a Congressman, because he was rich.

George G. Lieper, a party tool.

John A. Morrison, once a Democratic Canal Commissioner.

Warren J. Woodward, Charles Kessler—both bitter Copperheads during the war.

Isaac M. Hiester, once a Whig member of Congress, but lately a runner of the Democratic Party.

H. M. North, a staunch Buchanan Democrat.

F. W. Hughes, who wanted Pennsylvania to secede, and who aided and abetted the Schuylkill County draft riots.

C. D. Gloninger, an opposer of the war.

Asa Packer, a high priest in Democratic temples.

William A. Hutter, editor of a Copperhead paper at Easton.

E. L. Dana, who was in the United States service during the war.

John Boulding, of no political promise.

Wellington Dent, for a short time Colonel in the army.

C. L. Ward, a rich man, who always contributes liberally to aid the Democratic Party, and was Chairman of their State Committee.

Edmund S. Doty, Hamilton Alricks—both bitter Copperheads.

Jeremiah L. Black, Buchanan's Secretary of State, the ablest defender of secession in his Cabinet.

Samuel Hepburn, a lawyer, who was not "put out" when Fitz Hugh Lee ravaged the Cumberland Valley.

Wm. McClellan, once a Whig, but now a Copperhead.

Wm. P. Schul, always a true-blue member of the latter party.

Wm. H. Irwin, who left the Whig Party to become a Democrat.

C. L. Pershing, member of the Legislature, who bitterly opposed the granting of the hall to let Andrew Johnson speak loyal words.

W. A Galbraith, Copperhead of deep dye.

James T. Leonard, a mere tool of Bigler.

Gen. A. B. McCalment, who fought well during the war in the Union army.

Gaylord Church, a Copperhead of no influence.

Henry D. Foster, defeated six years ago for Governor, and always a pet of his party.

H. W. Weir, a Copperhead nominee for Congress.

J. B. Sweetzer, a faithful soldier during the war.

George W. Cass, who has been trying for years to be Governor.

William Sirwell, who was in the army.

Jesse Lazear, an inveterate place hunter.

William Hopkins, a fossilized Democrat, always in office or wanting to be.

William F. Johnston, a politician of the milk-and-water order, who has just been made Collector of Philadelphia.

Joseph R. Flannigan, a topsy-turvy politician, thought less of and better despised than any man in any party in Philadelphia.

H. W. Tracey, who was once a Republican.

Edgar Cowan, United States Senator, whose treason to the principles upon which he was elected is well known.

S. W. Lynn, ship-builder, fishing after contracts.

O. P. Cornman, a Know-Nothing politician.

H. B. Wright, a War Democrat and a former Member of Congress.

Richard Coulter, a Democrat, who served gallantly as a Colonel during the rebellion.

DELAWARE.

Joseph P. Comegys, who was made curator (Senator) to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John M. Clayton.

MARYLAND.

Thomas Swan, the present Governor of Maryland. He has changed his political creed many times, opposed the election of Lincoln, and was afterward known as an unconditional Union man. He has been unfaithful to every party.

Montgomery Blair, a political chameleon, at present a Copperhead hue.

J. W. Chrisfield was elected a delegate to the Peace Congress in Washington in 1861, and voted for McClellan.

Reverdy Johnson, United States Senator, participated in the Washington Peace Congress, at present a Johnson Democrat.

George Vickers, a steady opponent of emancipation and the Union Party, supported McClellan.

John R. Franklin was elected Judge two years ago and removed for disloyalty. Opposed Lincoln.

James L. Ridgely, a life-long office-holder, opposed emancipation until it became popular.

William H. Purnell, member of all parties from which he could obtain office, an opponent of the new Constitution of Maryland, was a leading Know-Nothing.

John M. Frazier thinks niggers are incapable of being educated; not a believer in negro suffrage.

Wm. P. Maulsby, a life-long Democrat, an ardent supporter of McClellan.

J. C. Sullivan, little known, keeps very bad company, one of his associates having been imprisoned as a spy and another having attemped to burn the City of Chicago.

Robert Fowler, State Treasurer, an opponent of Lincoln, has a son of the rebel army in his office.

W. W. Watkins, one of Blair's tools, a McClellan supporter.

Thomas G. Pratt, Ex-Governor of Maryland, was an ardent rebel sympathizer, is a loud-mouthed Johnson man.

Henry S. S. Key urged Maryland to follow Virginia in 1861—supported McClellan.

R. B. Carmichael, opposed the war for the Union, arrested once or twice by order of Grant, curses emancipation.

Isaac D. Jones, was a large slave-owner, supported McClellan, and firmly believes in "my policy."

Joseph A. Weeks and Daniel Henry, both life-long Democrats and supporters of McClellan.

Richard Evanson, was an officer of the Horse Guards that marched to Fort McHenry to capture it during the Baltimore riots in 1861.

Henry W. Archer, always opposed the war, and sympathized with the rebellion.

D. N. Steele, a prominent politician of the Vallandigham school, arrested during the war for disloyal proclivities.

Wm. Collins, an extreme Conservative, was a Union man until the emancipation proclamation was issued.

R. G. Hook, and J. Pendley, both noted for sympathy with the rebellion, and their hostility to the party which they now indorse.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Thomas Sweeney was a member of the rebel Congress.

Gen. John J. Jackson is a violent Copperhead; was a member of the Secession Convention.

John Hall was President of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1861.

Lewis Ruffner, a sort of Union man during the war.

Sherwood Clemens, a member of Congress in 1852, again in '56 and '58; was a member of the Richmond Convention, and voted against the Ordinance; has been a Copperhead for at least three years.

VIRGINIA.

W. C. Rives was a Confederate Senator.

John W. Brockenbrough was a Judge of the Western District of Virginia.

Thomas S. F. Flournoy was a Colonel of the Confederate Army.

Robert Saunders represented the Williamsburgh District in the Senate of Virginia, was formerly a Whig, but was a good Secessionist.

Richard A. Claybrooke was a Colonel in the Confederate Army.

Thomas Wallace, an original Secessionist.

John B. Kelly was a member of the Virginia Secession Convention of 1860.

Edmond Fontaine, formerly a Whig, afterward a Secessionist.

John L. Maryl, once opposed Secession but afterward warmly supported it.

Charles Bruce and E. W. Hubbard were both active Secessionists.

William M. Treadway was a member of the Convention of 1861.

James F. Johnson first opposed and finally supported secession.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, once a Whig, but rejects the oath.

Dr. Sam. A. Coffman was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860.

Richard H. Parker, a violent Secessionist, presided at the Circuit Court of Jefferson County during the trial of John Brown and his associates.

Edgar Snowden edited the Alexandria *Gazette*.

Walter R. Staples was a member of the rebel Congress.

Wyndham Robertson represented Richmond in the Virginia House of Delegates during and before the war.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

James L. Orr, once Speaker of United States House of Representatives, present G[illegible] Senator in the Rebel Congress, now Governor of his State.

Benjamin F. Perry, a Rebel during the war, first Provisional Governor, now Senator elect to Washington.

John L. Manning, a noted rebel, elected United States Senator.

S. B. Campbell, a Rebel Judge.

A. J. Moses, a Judge.

D. L. Wardlaw, a Judge in Charleston.

S. McGowan, a Rebel General, and elected to Congress from the Second District.

L. M. Dawkins, a Judge.

James Farren, elected to Congress from the Fourth District.

Every one a rank rebel.

GEORGIA.

Alexander H. Stephens, who is too well known to need comment.

Herschell V. Johnson, who ran for Vice-President along with Douglas, was then Senator in the rebel Congress.

Gen. John B. Gordon, who, we believe, served in the rebel army.

Senator Stephens, brother to Alexander H., and a former judge.

Gen. A. R. Wright, who cannot attend.

John H. Christy, elected to Congress for this district.

Richard F. Lyon, James Milner, representatives one and all of the prevailing sentiments of their State.

FLORIDA.

Geo. S. Hawkins, who was in Congress from 1857 to 1861.

W. Call, United States Senator-elect, though he was a rebel.

J. L. McKibben, formerly a member of Congress for California, and a Union staff officer during the war.

Geo. W. Scott, a rebel colonel.

F. M. Leod, United States Representative-elect.

W. Marvin, late Provisional Governor, now United States Senator-elect, and a reported Union man.

ALABAMA.

Lewis B. Parsons, was Provisional Governor, and is now a claimant for a seat in the United States Senate; was a member of the Alabama Legislature of 1859, that declared the election of a Black Republican President a good cause for dissolving the Union.

George S. Houston, a claimant for a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected on the express pledge that he could not and would not take the test oath.

John Forsyth went with the rebellion with a vim unprecedented; edits the Mobile *Register*, one of the most bitter rebel sheets in the South.

A. B. Cooper was an active promoter of the "cause," and is now said to be the tool of the secession element in the South.

Alexander White, an active Secessionist.

Benj min Fitzpatrick, Ex-Governor, was a member of the Confederate Senate.

Joseph W. Taylor, member elect to Congress, bitterly opposed to the test oath.

R. B. Lindsay was a Colonel of an Alabama regiment at the battle of Donelson, at present editor of the Florence *Gazette*.

C. C. Langdon was Colonel in the Confederate Army, and by circular and on the stump advocated the raising of the black flag as the only means of securing the independence of the South, believer in "State Rights," and is member elect to Congress, has a decided objection to the test oath.

W. H. Crenshaw, President of the Alabama Senate, threw whatever influence he possessed on the side of the rebellion.

John Gill Shorter was inaugurated Governor of Alabama in 1862, when he took occasion to say that "Alabama would never surrender," and that they "would drive the invaders," &c.

Cullen A. Battle was a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, is a member elect to Congress, and does not wish the test oath.

M. J. Bulger was a Colonel in the Confederate army, and has a very bitter rebel record.

L. M. Stone was a Senator in the Alabama rebel Legislature and bitter opponent of the Federal Government.

J. S. Kennedy, an original Secessionist, and editor of the Florence *Gazette*.

J. Foster, a bitter Secessionist from New-York, Chancellor of Alabama under the rebel Government.

T. B. Cooper was a member of the Alabama Rebel Legislature.

Thomas J. Foster is a member elect for Congress, to which he was returned on account of his four years fidelity to the cause of treason.

W. S. Mudd, a rebel Judge during the rebellion, a negro hater, and a relative of Dr. Mudd, one of the conspirators in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

MISSISSIPPI.

Wm. S. Featherstone, who was a Representative in Congress from 1847 to 1851, and during the war was a rebel Brigadier-General.

LOUISIANA.

Alexander Mouton, Ex-Governor and a bitter rebel.

Randall Hunt, elected to U. S. Senate.

Richard Taylor, Jeff. Davis' brother-in-law and Major-General in the rebel army, who threatened to take no prisoners if colored troops fought on the Union side.

A. Voorhies, a Judge.

Geo. Williamson, a Colonel in the rebel army.

W. B. Eagan, a Judge and a wealthy planter.

D. S. Cage, Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State.

Chas. Gayarre, a prominent citizen.

E. Abell, the Judge who helped to instigate the New-Orleans massacre.

Alexander Walker, of the *Picayune*.

F. J. Herron, late Major-General in the Union army, and who has declined to serve since the massacre.

W. H. C. King, of the *Times*, who is charged with having stabbed in the back and killed a man named Magill during a political squabble in New-Orleans. It is also said he was first a Confederate, then a Union man; how much of the latter can be judged by his conduct during the late massacre.

D. F. Kenner, who was in the rebel Congress.

Judge C. Roselius, of one of the State Courts.

Cuthberth Bullitt, once Collector of the port.

A. M. Holbrook, of the *Picayune*.

TEXAS.

David G. Burnett, the first President of the "Lone Star Republic."

S. P. Dowell, George F. Moore, George A. Smith, A. H. Willie, Richard Cooke, James M. Burroughs, D. B. Culbertson, W. H. Sellers. Five of the above have been elected Supreme Judges, and we need only refer to the last election to find out their politics.

ARKANSAS.

John R. Ridge, editor of the Grass Valley *National*, which has hoisted the name of Gen. Lee as its candidate for President.

Elias C. Boudinot, editor of the most virulent rebel sheet in the State, the Fayetteville *Arkansian*.

TENNESSEE.

A. O. P. Nicholson, once United States Senator, latterly bitter rebel.

Wm. B. Campbell, at one time member of Congress and Governor.

Neill J. Brown, also an extra Congressman and Governor.

J. F. Leftwich, member of Congress elect for the Memphis District.

Edmund Cooper, member of Congress elect.

John P. Hickerson, a Judge.

KENTUCKY.

James Guthrie, Secretary of Treasury under Pierce, now United States Senator.

Lazarus W. Powell, predecessor of Senator Guthrie in the United States Senate, and who was opposed to any person or thing necessary to crush the rebellion.

Aaron Harding, a former Democratic member of Congress.

G. A. Caldwell, who was twice in Congress.

Hamilton Pope, who commanded a Union regiment the first year of the war.

Robert Mallory, who has been consistent in opposing the war.

John H. Harney, who was at one time a member of Congress.

OHIO.

William Allen, formerly United States Senator, and a pestilential Copperhead.

George H. Pendleton, who would have carried out President Johnson's present course if he had been made Vice President.

George W. Morgan, a General who resigned because he did not like to hurt traitors, and who was defeated by Gov. Cox a year ago.

C. L. Vallandigham, whose politics are too well known for the good of the country.

Judge Gillmore, "a bird of like feather."

Thomas Ewing, always an erratic "Conservative," who has seen his most influential days.

Lewis D. Campbell, who got for his bread and butter the mission to Mexico.

James B. Steedman, of Freedmen Bureau notoriety.

Wm. S. Groesbeck, a Democrat who served during the war.

Gen. A. D. McCook, who served gallantly in the army.

Gen. Durbin Ward, who was also an army officer.

INDIANA.

David Kilgore, formerly a Republican Member of Congress.

T. A. Hendricks, United States Senator.

Graham N. Fitch, formerly Democratic United States Senator.

ILLINOIS.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Republican, will be Secretary of the Interior after September.

Gen. J. A. McClernand, Democrat.

Hon. Thomas J. Jurner, is the present Secretory of the State of Illinois.

A. J. Kuykendall, formerly a Democrat; was elected to Congress as a Republican.

MISSOURI.

John Hogan, member of Congress; a Breckinridge-McClellan rabid Copperhead.

Joseph O Broadhead, convicted of the running off negroes; voted for Lincoln in 1860, and McClellan in 1864.

Thomas E. Noell, elected on the Radical ticket to Congress; possesses no brains and little principle.

M. H. Ritchie, a conservative Union man of the Gov. Gamble stripe.

George W. Miller, Judge of the Circuit Court; a man who will do as he is told.

James W. Shields, an ex-colonel in the rebel army.

Willard P. Hall, a Conservative by the force of circumstances; he is a wire-puller, and would like a good office.

Clark. H. S Greene, was a Copperhead during the war.

James Rollins, a Union man with Copperhead proclivities.

Lewis N. Bogy, a pro-slavery Democrat before the war.

Barton Abis, a good-natured fellow, who believes in Frank Blair.

James J. McBride, a criminal lawyer of no note, who, after the Fenian-Canadian excitement, made speeches to the Irish, endeavoring to make them believe that Johnson was their best friend; a good Copperhead.

Samuel T. Glover was loyal in 1860 and is now a Copperhead.

E. McLean was pretty good until emancipation came.

Col. Murphy was convicted of murder by a Court-Martial.

Dr. Sitton expects his bread and butter; an old officeholder.

J. M. Clark, said to be the meanest rebel in Page County.

Wm. James voted for McClellan.

E. Stofferd was a Radical and is a Johnson Democrat.

Albert Todd, an ex-Know-Nothing and rebel sympathizer.

W. J. Martin, believed to be a Copperhead; voted for McClellan.

F. A Rozier sympathized with the rebellion, lost slaves by emancipation, and voted for McClellan.

Thomas B. English was a Copperhead candidate for Congress, and a fierce McClellan man.

Bernard Zwart, a Conservative Unionist of the Gamble stripe.

John Evans, the best Unionist on the list, and will probably not be present.

John M. Richardson was a Union man in 1860, and is now looking for office.

John S. Waddell voted for McClellan in 1864.

Northam Bray, an obscure politician, known as a Conservative Union man.

C. B. Holland trains in Copperhead company since 1864.

Thomas L. Price was the Copperhead candidate for Governor against Gov. Fletcher.

T. T. Crittenden has always been pro-Slavery.

J. F. Phillips, a pro-Slavery man, was some time in the army.

R. H. Melton, a renegade Radical member of the last Legislature, who left the party through personal pique.

H. B. Branch, supposed to be the Branch who ran for Congress against Loan and got beaten.

Thompson M. Ewing, voted for McClellan.

Lucius Salisbury has a parti-colored record, its latest complexion being a Johnson black.

Charles B. Wilkinson, editor of—well, no matter, may have voted for Lincoln.

James McFerran, one of Gamble's Colonels, has a queer way of showing his Unionism.

John M. Glover was nominated by the Copperheads for Congress in 1864.

John F. Williams is the Copperhead candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Wm. A. Hall, repeatedly charged with disloyalty.

Gilchrist Porter is a rank Copperhead.

I. S. Hutton, a small Copperhead politician.

J. C. Hockaday, said to have been an open rebel sympathizer.

E. A. Lewis, has been a rabid Copperhead for some time past.

IOWA.

A. C. Dodge, has been both in the House of Representatives and United States Senate, Minister to Spain, and is regarded as the leading Copperhead of the State.

George H. Parker, beaten by Hiram Parker for Congress.

Henry Clay Dean, a crazy, ex-parson, whose virulence is only appreciated in his own party.

J. M. Tuttle, Brigadier-General during the war.

Gen. Thomas H. Benton defeated as soldiers' candidate for Governor, by Stone (Republican), and who is to be First Assistant Post-Master General.

Fitz-Henry Warren, Minister to Guatamala, always a schemer and intriguer, whose failure as a military man was so palpable that to get a high command he went over to the Copperheads to get an office.

MINNESOTA.

Hon. Daniel S. Norton, a pretended Republican.

Franklin Steele, a Democrat and a Copperhead.

Hon. Henry M. Rice, a Douglas-Lincoln-McClellan-Johnson politician.

Hon. Thomas G. Galbraith, who has been considered a Republican up to this.

Henry C. Hoffman, a Democrat, politically obscure.

M. J. Severance, an insignificant Copperhead.

William Lee, a merchant, no politician.

WISCONSIN.

J. R. Doolittle, a United States Senator, whose name is significant, considering his efforts to break up the Republican Party, which, to use his own words, "abandoned him."

Hon. A. W. Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin (sold the Republican party for the Postmaster-Generalship).

Alexander Mitchell.

George E. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.

Charles H. Stuart, once a United States Senator.

A. C. Baldwin, a Congressional Representative.

Gen. A. S. Williams, who was a brave soldier all through the war.

Gen. C. O. Loomis, of whom the same can be said.

Gen. G. A. Custor, the famous cavalry leader.

Henry Barnes, a noted lawyer.

Byron G. Stout, a former Speaker of the House of Representatives of Michigan.

KANSAS.

Hugh Ewing, son of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Kansas, consequently a natural born Conservative.

Gen. C. W. Blair, a son-in-law of Sam. Medary, a Democrat, but Colonel of a Kansas regiment during the war.

Capt. Nicholas Verrer Smith, a *protegé* of the late Senator Lane, who had him appointed first in the regular army, and then as Minister to Greece.

J. L. McDowell, Postmaster at Leavenworth, who means to keep the office.

H. S. Sleeper, who wants to hold on to the Surveyor-Generalship of the State.

G. A. Colton, who has a like affection for the Indian Agency.

W. P. Gambell, an old Pro-Slavery Democrat, occupant of many offices.

George W. Glich, a bird of like feather.

John L. Pendery, who was Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave Law at Cincinnati, and who decided to send back a slave woman and child into slavery, but who was foiled by the woman killing the child and then committing suicide.

Orlan Thurston, a bitter doughface in politics.

E. F. Campbell, editor of the Council Grove *Democrat*.

NEVADA.

G. M. Beebe, temporary Governor of Kansas under Buchanan.

L. H. Morton, Frank Herriford, Thomas Harris, S. B. Kile, P. H. Pierce, Solomon Geller, J. N. B. Carver, C. L. Perkins, Wm. F. Toombs, all to political fame unknown.

COLORADO.

The only delegate for this State of whom we have authentic intelligence is a Mr. Hiram Lightner, and he will not be present at the Convention because of his being arrested as a thief. He was preparing to leave Denver, but going into the Adams' Express Office, he picked up a bar of gold, worth $3,000, and put it in his pocket. It being missed, Lightner accused a negro boy and suggested that he be hanged. The Sheriff, however, concluded to search Lightner, and he found the stolen property on him. It is a pity the Convention will have to do without the company of this delegate.

CALIFORNIA.

James A. McDougal, United States Senator, Democrat.

Samuel F. Purdy, merchant.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Joseph Bradley, the oldest member of the Washington bar.

M. E. Norris, an old lawyer.

Richard T. Merrich, claim agent and lawyer.

Richard Wallach, present Mayor.

John B. Blake, claim agent.

Joseph D. Hooner, Congressional lobbyist.

One of the Georgia Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

LETTER FROM HON. D. A. WALKER.

From the Macon Journal.

It will be seen from the following letter, that while Hon. D. A. WALKER declines, on account of sickness, to attend the Philadelphia Convention, as one of the delegates from the State at large, he yet heartily indorses the object of the Convention:

DALTON, Ga., Aug. 7, 1866.

Editor Intelligencer:

DEAR SIR: I have this moment seen in your paper the announcement that I have been chosen one of the delegates for the State at large, to represent Georgia in the Philadelphia Union Convention. I consider this mark of confidence as a distinguished honor, and one for which I feel truly gratified; the more, so, perhaps, because it was unexpected. If it were possible for me to do so, I would take great pleasure in representing the people of Georgia in that Convention. I would gladly contribute my mite to aid in restoring harmony among all the members of the United States. I earnestly desire to see the whole country united by fraternal ties, and moving on toward prosperity and happiness: and if I could do anything to contribute to this desirable object, I would gladly do it, no matter at what sacrifice to myself personally. But it is impossible for me to attend. I have been sick nearly three weeks, and am now just able to go about a little. I am too feeble to perform either physical or mental labor, and on this account I am compelled, however reluctantly, to decline the appointment. I give this notice immediately, on learning of my appointment, so as to give all the time possible to select an alternate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAWSON A. WALKER.

In the list of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, published in Monday's TIMES, the two delegates from New-Jersey were accidentally transposed. They should have read as follows:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.—Thomas H. Herring, Timothy Henderson, Joseph T. Crowell, E. J. Canterbury.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.—1. Col. J. E. Peyton, Clarkson Ogden.
2. John L. McKnight, Thomas S. Allison.
3. Col. Ingraham Coryell, Garret B. Adrian.
4. Edward C. Moore, Ashbel Green.
5. Robert Gulchrist, Daniel M. Wilson.

The following are the Independent Democratic Delegates.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.—John P. Stockton, Theodore Runyon, Joel Parker, Thomas McKeon.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.—1. Abram Browning, Nathan Stratton.
2. Gershom Mott, George F. Fort.
3. Benjamin Williamson, Alexander Wurts.
4. Francis J. Lathrop, Robert Hamilton.
5. Theodore Randolph, Leon Abbott.

The Rutland *Herald* has the annexed in regard to the nomination of Hon. L. P. POLAND for Congress in the Second Vermont District:

"We shall remain as firm as ever in the conviction that Judge POLAND's place is in the Senate and Mr. MORRILL's in the House, and that the loss of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, resulting from Mr. MORRILL's leaving that body, will be a serious one to the little State of Vermont. In other words, we shall remain of the opinion that Judge POLAND would be most useful to the State in the Senate, and Mr. MORRILL in the House. Nevertheless, if Judge POLAND should decide to accept the nomination now tendered to him so handsomely by the Second District, we shall be glad for many reasons that the Senatorial controversy, which has been raging so hotly, is satisfactorily settled and ended."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Third Collection District of New-York.

The following are the names of the tax-payers in the part of Brooklyn included in the Third District, who report their incomes for 1865 at over $20,000. WM. E. ROBINSON is the Assessor, and HENRY C. BOWEN is (or was) Collector.

Since the list was completed for correction and appeals other returns have been made, which, with assessments and penalties on those who have neglected or refused to make returns, will be included in another list not yet completed. Last year, after the annual list was sent in to the Collector, the Assessor caused three supplemental canvasses to be made by each of his assistants, and three supplemental lists to be completed, on which over $300,000 were assessed and collected. He proposes to pursue the same course this year, till every person liable to tax in the district has been properly assessed.

George B. Archer	$ 22,283
Thomas Achelis	63,487
Charles S. Baylis	30,984
Arthur W. Benson	22,803
Arthur W. Benson, Executor of A. Wright	41,385
——— Bulkley	38,651
Thomas T. Buckley	21,477
John Bullar, Jr.	48,608
Richard P. Buck	20,817
John C. Baldwin	46,956
Benjamin Bryce	69,003
——— Bartlett	27,125
Edward W. Bancroft	80,000
Charles S. Baldwin	20,400
Alfred S. Barnes	27,596
Alfred Bedford	20,113
Budsley Blakeman	27,086
Chester Billings	20,890
Wm. A. Brush	22,230
R. S. Benedict	29,154
A. B. Bayliss	97,513
A. V. Blake	26,039
Thomas Brooks	25,667
Oliver Carpenter	34,400
Sam'l B. Caldwell	24,545
George Collins	21,728
Edmund W. Corlies	101,065
Peter C. Cornell	56,458
Henry Collins	36,249
Henry N. Conklin	21,993
Mrs. Maria Cary	27,550
William H. Carter	24,761
Samuel Congdon	21,407
Zina Case	28,147
Joseph S. Chick	29,887
Aaron Claflin	48,105
Horace B. Claflin	1,300,600
Chas. Dennis	23,443
Richard J. Dodge	20,098
Samuel Daniels	30,508
Andrew Dewitt	27,639
Peter M. Dingee	29,737
William C. Dunton	32,145
John Daval	30,532
George Dickinson	21,604
Benjamin Dunning	30,379
Theodore Dreier	22,992
John W. Dunnell	43,443
Alex. M. Earle	40,113
Robert W. Forbes	25,606
Robert Foulds	38,258
John W. Frothingham	33,789
John T. Harris	41,894
Warren D. Gookin	25,873
George P. Gordon	45,498
Joseph W. Gray	33,672
John Gibb	30,288
Erastus A. Graves	37,483
Rufus R. Graves	68,222
Miran Hulbert	25,199
A. B. Hull	39,181
J. A. Hewlett	30,718
Isaac Henderson	35,682
Thomas Hunt	24,052
Aaron Healey	74,187
Robert J. Hunter	24,520
James How	23,511
Saml. Hutchinson	54,600
Lambert Heyniger	20,163
Wm. S. Herriman	95,621
Oscar Hawley	23,962
William H. Hallock	21,757
Peter Hogg	40,234
Thomas A. Howell	23,678
Benjamin H. Howell	48,256
Bradley B. Hurd	20,348
Seymour L. Heusted	54,414
Silas C. Hay	20,091
Joseph N. Harper	27,779
Waitstell Hastings	23,450
Isaac Hyde, Jr.	21,767
Henry Jones	41,417
Nathaniel E. James	50,497
Martin E. Kingman	21,778
Charles N. Kinney	36,954
Napoleon B. Kuckuck	35,328
Abiel A. Low	213,236
Josiah O. Low	86,153
Edward H. R. Lyman	87,983
Joseph Lord	20,955
Augustus M. Leach	21,287
Joseph Lee	50,441
John Lowitz	22,525
Henry G. Lapham	30,374
Charles R. Marvin	71,936
John W. Masury	27,975
Samuel McLean	78,663
T. A. Morrison	20,729
John T. Martin	161,313
Wm. H. Martin	48,176
John W. Mason	24,122
John J. Merriam	22,416
Thomas Messenger	21,392
Hector Morrison	40,370
James L. Morgan	45,464
Jost Moller	26,966
Daniel Monell	32,239
John Macgregor	20,868
William Marshall	54,862
William D. Mangan	22,162
Charles L. Messenger	31,019
Luke T. Merrill	31,017
Joseph Mayer	28,250
John D. Mackenzie	30,600
Edward A. Nichols	31,513
James S. Noyes	44,508
Hiram M. Northup	33,105
Jonathan Ogden	23,411
George M. Olcott	20,635
Henry E. Pierrepont	48,720
Charles Pratt	30,863
James H. Prentice	172,503
Clement S. Parsons	27,622
Wm. M. Parks	21,216
Albert O. Parmelee	27,444
George Phipps	72,174
A. H. Porter	24,088
James S. Rockwell	64,330
Reuben W. Ropes	26,740
Walter Richmond	25,362
Jeremiah P. Robinson	50,963
Ripley Ropes	21,864
Thomas Rowe	38,331
Henry Rowland	29,267
Daniel C. Robbins	21,762
Arthur Robinson	26,364
James H. Rutherford	28,831
Enos Richardson	49,891
Geo. C. Robinson	27,690
Marvin N. Rogers	26,368
William Sinclair	22,479
William C. Sheldon	22,651
Henry C. Southworth	35,600
John C. Southworth	26,845
E. L. Sandford	41,033
David M. Stone	33,101
Wm. H. M. Sanger	50,000
James W. Smith	30,000
James Sproule	29,402
Jonas Smith	32,946
Geo. S. Stephenson	35,719
Henry L. Slaght	21,399
David Straus	20,152
Timothy Spelman	25,284
Michael Snow	43,335
Hiram E. St. John	20,394
Augustus Storrs	32,603
Henry Sanger	70,570
Bryan H. Smith	36,027
William C. Spelman	22,881
Jesse C. Spelman	20,014
Augustus Studwell	20,573
Joseph Tiney	48,119
James R. Taylor	33,405
Franklin E. Taylor	28,452
Henry Torrance	25,021
Henry Treadwell	21,710
Charles B. Tatham	27,091
George H. Taylor	25,028
Jacob Travis	26,186
George A. Thayer	24,968
Samuel Vernon	45,094
Thomas Vernon	45,147
Frederick Victor	62,550
Alexander M. White	71,454
William A. White	120,034
Daniel T. Willetts	21,918
Horace Webster	23,869
James M. Waterbury	50,314
John Westervelt	29,812
Horace D. Wade	37,590
William W. Wickes	21,687
Joseph T. Whitehouse	59,106
John S. Ward	29,970
Sidney Wintringham	26,162
Charles C. Warren	36,952
Hosea Webster	26,734
James H. Wheatley	50,594
J. H. Whitehouse	40,818
Frederick L. Whiton	27,997
Franklin Woodruff	25,436

THE PICKPOCKET RAID.

Complete Success of the New System—Scarcely any Arrests on the Cars—Not a Single Case of Pocketpicking Reported at Police Headquarters Since Friday Noon.

In Sunday's edition of TIMES was given a detailed account of the successful progress of the recently inaugurated raid upon professional pickpockets and shoplifters, and the history of two or three interesting cases incidental to the new system. Since Saturday afternoon there has been but few arrests, and none of them for attempts at felony. During Sunday no arrests were reported at Police Headquarters by any of the special detectives, the various lines of cars being totally free of the presence of professional thieves. This was no doubt owing to the positive belief of the "clyfaking" fraternity that Inspector CARPENTER and his brother inspectors meant mischief, and would assuredly perform all that they had set out to do. On all the leading lines of cars the detectives were in busy movement throughout the entire day of Sunday, but they failed to discover any one who belonged to the fraternity they had been set specially to watch. The different ferries along our water front were also well guarded by a numerous corps of special detectives, but their labors were as barren of practical results as those of their traveling brethren. As this, however, was the precise result aimed at by the Inspectors of Police when they arranged their present system, the speedy success of the entire movement fully justified their most sanguine expectations. The Inspectors, therefore, evince commendable pride in the remarkable fact that for the first time in four years no City car robberies have been reported, and the first Sabbath under the new *regimé* demonstrated the ability of the Police, in proper hands and on a comprehensive system, to keep our leading avenues free of professional thieves.

AN OBSTINATE PICKPOCKET.

Among those arrested on Saturday afternoon was JAMES DAVIS, *alias* Dolan, *alias* "Fatty Davis," who was arrested on a Bleecker-street car by Special Detective MINER, of the Sixth Precinct. DAVIS is well known by the Police as a daring and accomplished pickpocket, one of the most dangerous, in fact, in the City. Inspector CARPENTER recognized him instantly, and also remembered that he had been arrested on Friday, and released him after due caution. He informed DAVIS that he would be required to sit for his photograph, but the thief positively declined to do so, and he was accordingly marched down stairs to a cell. As he continued obstinate during all of Sunday, and reiterated his refusal yesterday morning, DAVIS was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and the magistrate committed him to Blackwell's Island for sixty days as a vagrant and disreputable character. The prisoner was forwarded at once to his new destination. DAVIS, on being interrogated at Police Headquarters, stated that he had only jumped on the car to ride down to Fulton Ferry on his way to visit his mother, who resides in Brooklyn. He was informed that in future pickpockets and shoplifters, or any other known professional thief, must choose some other mode of conveyance than the City cars and stages. If any of them were found in a public vehicle they would be arrested and sent to the Island for sixty days. This will, no doubt, be unpleasant news for the fraternity, and will tend to disgust them still more with the new order of affairs.

Yesterday morning Mr. A. T. STEWART and several other of our leading merchants, made applications for copies of the photographs already taken of notorious shoplifters, and all that were ready for distribution were delivered. Several merchants and head salesmen who called at the Central office to see these photographs recognized them as the counterfeit presentiment of frequent customers at their respective establishments.

Yesterday morning special Detective MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested PATRICK MCDERMOTT, RICHARD SMITH, JAMES MARTIN, *alias* "Shinny," and PATRICK MADDEN, *alias* "Old Sow." On bringing his prisoners to the Inspector's Office the officer described them as four desperate characters, and the Headquarters' Detectives fully indorsed his statements, giving them all a most disreputable character, one of them being of the opinion that the prisoners would do anything in the criminal line. The four desperadoes were compelled to sit for their photographs, when, there being no charge against them, they were allowed to depart. JOHN MCMANN, a notorious pickpocket, was arrested by Special Detective MCGIVING, of the Eleventh Precinct, and after sitting for his portrait was discharged.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. COPELAND, of the Broadway squad, noticed JIMMY JOHNSON (whose family history was given in Sunday's TIMES) in a Cortlandt-street ferry car, and he at once arrested him. This man is known as JAMES EAGAN, JIMMY JOHNSON and "Jersey Jimmy," and says he has "quit business." He seemed to feel much chagrined at his arrest, and informed Inspector LEONARD that he was on his way to Boston, and had got in the car as he was behind time. As the Police are satisfied that JOHNSON has indeed ceased operations as a thief, and as he pleaded so hard, the Inspector allowed him to go, and no doubt he is now in Boston.

At the same time as his arrest of JOHNSON, Capt. COPELAND arrested a boy giving his name as CHARLES WRIGHT, whom he thought to be in JOHNSON's company. This was, however, denied by both the prisoners. Inspector LEONARD recognized the boy as one of the number arrested on Saturday, and as he was evidently a "coverer" his photograph was taken and he was then discharged.

BERNARD FRIERY.

Writ of Error by His Counsel.

"As long as there is life there is hope," is an assurance which must have given great encouragement to Ex-Judge STUART, counsel for BERNARD FRIERY, one of the unfortunate men to be executed at the City Prison on Friday, for he has resorted to every method known to the practice of the law in our State Courts on behalf of his client. Even now, while the arrangements are in progress for carrying out the dreadful sentence of death upon FRIERY, Mr. STUART has prepared a writ of error for presentation in the Courts. After reviewing the record in a sworn statement, the Ex-Judge presents his objections to the execution taking place, as follows:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, for and in behalf of the said BERNARD FRIERY, comes and prays a writ of error, with a stay of the execution of that judgment and sentence, until the opinion of the Court of Appeals can be had upon the error which, with profound respect and deference, it is claimed hath intervened in these proceedings by the said Supreme Court, to the great wrong of the said FRIERY, and in violation of his rights under the law.

It is objected—1. That the Supreme Court had no authority to pronounce judgment of death upon this prisoner—the judgment of the Court of General Sessions being still a valid, operative and now affirmed judgment; and the only one upon which this prisoner can be hanged. 2. That the Supreme Court had no authority to fix a day for the execution of any judgment against the prisoner; the sole power to do that being in the Court in which he was tried, convicted and originally sentenced. Therefore it is submitted, that for both and each of these reasons the Sheriff has derived no lawful authority from the Court to execute FRIERY on the 17th of this present August.

The document then presents the record of the action of the Supreme Court in re-sentencing the prisoner, after which, the petitioner goes on to say: Here is a second sole and distinct judgment, denouncing the same penalty upon the same person from the same verdict as that by the Court of General Sessions. Now, I aver that there is not, and never has been, any statute law authorizing the Supreme Court in affirming a judgment upon a writ of error, to pronounce a new sentence in a case like this, and that it was never before done. If this case had gone from the Sessions to the Supreme Court upon a bill of exception by *certiorari* without any judgment in the trial Court, this would be a proper sentence, fully authorized by an express statute, 3 R. S., 5 E., page 1,034, sec. 27. But when there is a judgment declared in the Court below, and the record with that judgment is taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court, and all the proceedings approved, any second or other judgment by the appelate Court is without authority and clearly erroneous. The following statute provides fully and plainly what shall be done by the Supreme Court in a case like the present:

"Whenever, after conviction upon any indictment, the record thereof shall be removed from any other Court into the Supreme Court for the purpose of review, the Supreme Court shall, upon affirming or reversing the judgment or other proceedings, remit the record to the Court from which the same was removed, and the Court to which the same shall be remitted shall have the power to proceed thereon according to the decision and direction of the Supreme Court. (Laws of 1859, chap. 462, sec. 2.)"

Previous to the passage of this act the Revised Statutes contained the following provision upon the same subject, and it is plain that neither under that nor this was or is there any authority given the Supreme Court to pronounce a new judgment upon a convict. The difference between the old and new statutes being that under the old the Supreme Court fixed the day for the execution of the original judgment—pronouncing no other—and under the new that court is required to send the record to the court from which it came, that that court may appoint the time for the infliction of the penalty. The prior statute was as follows:

"If the Supreme Court shall affirm such judgment it shall direct the sentence pronounced to be executed, and the same shall be executed accordingly," &c. 3 R. S., p. 1,085, sec. 26.

It is submitted, with great deference and respect, that the Supreme Court, both in passing this sentence and also in fixing the day for the execution of the prisoner upon any sentence—as will be shown under the next objection—has exceeded its power, and therefore confers no authority on the Sheriff to hang the convict by virtue of his present warrant. If the 17th of August is named for the execution of the judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court, and that judgment is void, then no day has been lawfully fixed upon which the prisoner can be legally hanged, as none has been appointed for the enforcement of the first and only lawful judgment that has or can be pronounced in the case.

Second Objection.—Formerly the Revised Statute provided, as before stated, that "If the Supreme Court shall affirm the judgment, it shall direct the sentence pronounced to be executed, and the same shall be executed accordingly." The law was strictly observed by the Supreme Court in all cases where, by reason of an appeal, the day fixed for execution by the trial court was passed until that statute was substituted by the act of 1859, above recited. This act, as is seen by referring to it, provided that "Whenever after conviction upon any indictment the record thereof shall be returned into the Supreme Court for the purpose of revision, the Supreme Court shall upon affirming or reversing the judgment or other proceedings, remit the record to the court from which the same was removed, and the court to which the same shall be so remitted shall have power to proceed thereon, according to the decision and direction of the Supreme Court." Ever since the passage of this law the Supreme Court has ceased to fix the day for enforcing the judgment of the Court in which the appellant was tried, but in every case throughout the State, so far as I can learn, (the case of Willis, 32 N. Y. R., forms no exception,) the Supreme Court has, on reaffirming the judgment, remitted the record to the Court from which it came, that that Court might appoint another day for the infliction of the penalty. This act of 1859 embraces the entire subject comprised by the Revised Statute, and is in conflict with it, and thus by implication repeals the statute as completely as if the act contained a clear repealing clause. See authorities: Broom's Legal Max., 9 Ed., p. 29; Com. *vs.* Cramby, 1 Ashmead, 179; Dugan *vs.* Gittings, 3 Gall., 138; Button *vs.* Com., 1 Cushing, 502; State *vs.* Miskimmons, 2 Coit, (Indiana,) 440; Com. *vs.* Canby, 10 Pick, 37; Towle *vs.* Merrit, 3 Greenleaf, 22; Goodman *vs.* Buttrick, 7 Mass., 140. Bartlett *vs.* King, 12 Mass., 537–545. State *vs.* Wentworth, 8 Porter, 434. Smith *vs.* State, 1 Steward, 506. Case of Ashby, 4 Pick., 21—23. Mason *vs.* Waite, 1 Pick., 452. Ellis *vs.* Page, 1 Pick., 43—45. Jennings *vs.* Com., 19 Pickering, 168. Lighton *vs.* Walker, 9 N. H., 59. Bryan *vs.* Lundberger, 5 Texas, 418. Caldwell *vs.* St. Louis Ins. Co., 1 Low, 85.

Two statutes relating to the same subject may exist together, provided they are not repugnant. But where, as in this case, a particular power and duty is expressly conferred and devolved upon one Court by an express provision of law, (as upon the Supreme Court by the Revised Statute,) and afterward that Court is by an equally expressive statute commanded ("shall remit," &c.) to remit the record (the subject for an exercise of that power and duty) to a second Court, and that second Court is required to exercise the power and duty before conferred and devolved upon the first, (as by the Act of 1859,)—when that is the case, as it is in this instance the two statutes cannot equally exist at the same time, and be equally operative on the same subject. This statute of 1859 is, in effect, that the Court shall not exercise the power, and perform the duty, of naming the day for the execution; for it declares that that Court shall remit the case to the trial Court for that purpose. It is a mandatory Act, fully as much as the first statute, and not directory in any sense. The question here presented is not so much on what day the prisoner shall be executed, (so to speak,) but what Court has authority to appoint that day. It is strictly a question of power—a question that always underlies all others, and in this instance involves human life. That the Court of Sessions, by which the first judgment was pronounced, has the right to fix the day under the law of 1859, there is not, and cannot be, any doubt; and it seems equally certain that not only the letter, but the spirit and purpose of the provision that confers the power and devolves the duty upon that Court, concludes against it being longer performed by the Supreme Court. Indeed, if the latter Court obey this statute, and after affirming a judgment of the Court below, remits the record, it is impossible that it can fix the day, while the lower Court must. For what purpose, other than this, was the statute of 1859 passed? It does not purport to enlarge or restrict, qualify, revise or amend the prior law; but is a sole, distinct and independent statute, being the last-expressed will of the law-making power upon the subject, and as such must prevail over any previous law to the contrary. The order of the Court of Appeals contained in the remittitur, bringing the case from that Court back to the Supreme Court, was that the Supreme Court proceed in the matter according to law, and nothing more; which means and was intended to mean, according to the law of 1859. Of this there can be no doubt.

Finally—Conceding all that can by possibility be fairly claimed or said on the part of an adverse view of this case, and I submit, with confidence, that there is still sufficient doubt of the legality of these proceedings by the Supreme Court, to make it eminently just and proper in a case involving the life of a citizen, that a writ of error should issue with a stay of execution of judgment until the Court of Appeals shall consider the objections herein supposed. In aid of this application for a writ of error with a stay of proceedings, &c., I invoke the following statute, passed in 1855. This is a statute promotive of both legal and substantial justice, and although this case has passed from the Court of Sessions to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, under its provisions it is still applicable as ever before it, as is here made clearly apparent, great error hath intervened in the late and final proceeding in the Supreme Court, involving grave questions of law and serious faults of practice, deeply prejudical to the prisoner's interest and in violation of his just rights.

"Every conviction for a capital offence or for one punishable as a minimum punishment by imprisonment for life, shall be brought before the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals from the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, upon a writ of error with a stay of proceedings as a matter of right," &c. (3 R. S., 5 ed., p. 311, sec. 63.)

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Exhibition Drill of the Twelfth Regiment before a Board of Regular Army Officers—Programme of Exercises.

To-morrow afternoon the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Col. WM. G. WARD, will go through a series of consecutive evolutions in illustration of Brig.-Gen. MORRIS's newly-invented infantry tactics, at the Washington Parade-ground. The exhibition will be given before a Board of Army Officers, appointed by the Secretary of War, to examine infantry tactics, and to recommend the best system for general use, and it is expected that the occasion will be one of great interest to military men. The following is the programme of exercises, taken from Vol. II. of the Tactics. Line will be formed at 3 o'clock precisely:

1. To form column of fours. 2. To put the column in motion. 3. To form forward into line. 4. To advance by the right of companies. 5. The battalion advancing by the right of companies, to form line. 6. To advance a deployed line. 7. To march in retreat, a deployed line. 8. To march a battalion by the right of companies to the rear. 9. To form line of battle, while marching by the right of companies to the rear. 10. To change front forward on right company. 11. To change front to rear on first company. 12. Repeat No. 4 (by the right of companies to the front.) 13. To change direction to the right. 14. To form the line on finishing the change of direction to the right. 15. By the right of companies to the rear. 16. The battalion marching by the right of companies to the rear, to change direction to the left. 17. To form line on completing the change of direction to the rear and left. 18. Repeat No. 4 (by the right of companies to the front. 19. To form divisions. 20. To close intervals. 21. To increase intervals. 22. While marching by the right of divisions to the front, to break into companies. 23. Repeat No. 5 (form line by file right. 24. Repeat No. 1. 25. To form close column by division. 26. To march by fours. 27. To form close column by division, facing left. 28. Repeat No. 26 (by fours by the right flank. 29. To form close column by division facing right. 30. Repeat No. 26, (by fours by the right flank. 31. To form close column by division facing rear. 32. Repeat No. 26. (by fours by the right flank.) 33. To form close colum by division, left in front. 34. To march by fours, left in front. 35. To form close column by division, facing rear, from a column of fours, left in front. 36. To form line of battle, facing rear, from a close column by division. 37. To form into line, facing rear, from a column of fours. 38. To form column by wing, (at twenty paces interval.) 39. To deploy a column of wings. 40. To form double column by division, at half distance. 41. Having a double column by division, at half distance, to pass a defile in front, or advance in a double column of fours. 42. To reform double column by division. 43. To pass a double column, at half distance, through a defile in rear. 44. To form line from a double column of fours, marching to the rear. 45. To pass a defile in front (and,) 46. To form line, facing right, from a double column of fours. 47. Repeat No. 4 (By the right of companies to the front.) 48. To pass a defile in front, while marching by the right of companies to the front. 49. To reform the line of companies by the right flank. 50. Repeat No. 5 (Form line by file right.) 51. To pass a defile in rear of the centre. 52. Repeat No. 40 (Double column by division, at half distance.) 53. To form square from a double column by division, at half distance. 54. To form double column at half distance again. 55. To march by fours, by the right flank. 56. To form square from a column of fours. 57. To form column by division right in front again. 58. Repeat No. 26 (By fours by the right flank. 59. To form oblique square. 60. Repeat No. 57 (Form column by division again.) 61. Repeat No. 26 (By fours, by the right flank.) 62. Double column of fours. 63. To form square from double column of fours. 64. To form double column of fours again. 65. Repeat No. 63 (Form square from double column of fours.) 66. Being in square, formed from double column of fours, to advance in double column of fours. 67. Repeat No. 63 (Form square.) 68. Being in square, formed from double column of fours, to march to the rear, in double column of fours. 69. Repeat No. 44 (Wings file left and right.) 70. To form a column of companies, if the march is to be continued. 71. To deploy a column by company, at any distance on first company. 72. To form a column by company, at full distance, if the column is not to advance. 73. To form line from a column by company, right in front. 74. By the left of companies, to the front into column. 75. Being in column by company, at any distance, to form divisions. 76. Having a column by division on the march, to break into column by company. 77. To deploy a column by company, at any distance, on its rearmost company. 78. To open ranks. 79. Manual of arms. 80. To close ranks. 81. Dismissal.

The following is the order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD on the subject:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. G.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.—The Board of Officers in the United States Army appointed by the Secretary of War to examine infantry tactics, having, by authority of Gen. GRANT, adjourned from West Point to the City of New-York for the purpose of witnessing the battalion movements, under the system of Brig.-Gen. MORRIS, as now in use in the National Guard, will meet for that purpose on Wednesday the 15th inst.

Brig.-Gen. BURGER will detail the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, Col. WARD, to receive this Board of Officers and to execute such movements in "Morris' Infantry Tactics" as they may desire to witness.

The Regiment will form line in Washington Parade Ground, at 2:30 P. M., fully uniformed and equipped, but without knapsacks, and will receive the Board of Officers at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

Officers of the Regular Army and National Guard are invited to be present at this drill and will be passed the line of sentinels uppon appearing in uniform.

CAR FARES.

How to Circumvent the Sordid Railroad Companies—A Suggestion to Enterprising Newsboys.

The managers of our city railroads have, as yet, taken no measures to supply the public with tickets at 5⅝ cents each as required by law. They do, to be sure, sell them in packages of twenty at their up town depots, but, as far as accommodating the public goes, they might as well offer them for sale in the South Sea Islands. A few of their patrons who live on the upper end of the island, can make it convenient to stop at these depots, but these will not make up one-tenth portion of the passengers who ride over the roads. The consequence is, that the other nine-tenths are forced to pay six cents fare, and, as a consequence, each individual is swindled out of five-eighths of a cent every time he rides in a car. To all the complaints made to the managers they return a contemptuous laugh, and say, in effect, that they don't care whether the public like the arrangement or not—it is profitable to them, and they will persist in their evasion of the law, and their swindling of the public. They refuse, also, to pay the city license required for each car run upon their roads. This tax of fifty dollars per car has never been paid by some of the roads, and why the city authorities do not look out for it is a mystery.

Are the city officials bought up with season tickets? or is the bonus paid in cash? Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, whose business it is to attend to such matters, has reported, time and again, each car by number that runs without license, yet no attention is paid to it. If this tax was collected from these fat monopolies, it would amount to several thousand dollars revenue to the City per annum, and save that amount to taxpayers. In reference to the sale of tickets, we suggest that the down-town newsdealers and newsboys buy up a quantity of tickets and offer them for sale at the various starting-points on the road. A sign at any news depot, "Railroad tickets for sale here," will bring more custom to the enterprising proprietor than will be required to pay him for his trouble. The public would rather pay six cents apiece for their tickets to outsiders than to the companies that have grown rich by imposing upon good-nature for years. We published statistics a few days ago showing that the sum they extort from their passengers, over and above what they are entitled to, amounts to upwards of $100,000 per month. It is time this swindle was stopped, and the companies made to comply with the laws which are enacted for the protection of the people.

The Portland Sufferers.

As was understood, while the effort was in progress to raise funds for the relief of the people who suffered by the great fire at Portland, a large number of the citizens of New-York, instead of waiting for the machinery of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, sent their contributions direct to the Mayor of Portland, so that he might make them available at the earliest moment. The following list of contributions are duly acknowledged by Mayor STEVENS, of Portland, through Messrs. LEROY & Co., of this City;

Cash contributions received by the Mayor of Portland from residents of New-York City, in aid of the sufferers by the late fire, additional to the general contribution.

New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Co.	$800
Open Stock Board	3,000
L. J. & J. Phillips & Co.	100
Theodore H. Riley	250
Central National Bank	500
W. H. Ritch and others	375
W. Richardson, East Fourteenth-street	50
Thomas Otis Le Roy & Co	250
Robert Merrill & Sons and others	187
Eggleston, Battell & Co.	100
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	1,000
Sunday-School Scholar	1
New-York Gold Exchange	3,000
American Express Co., $500; Citizens of New-York, $581 (forwarded by Mayor)	1,081
Citizens of New-York, by G. F. Noyes	5,228
D. F. Appleton	500
D. F. Tieman & Co.	50
W. F. Schieffelin & Co., and others	380
L. L. Baker, No. 88 Wall-street	100
Edward J. King & Son, No. 46 Broadway	100
James F. Sanford, No. 137 Broadway	500
Doubleday & Dwight, No. 49 Murray-street	100
John T. Harris, No. 99 Wall-street	100
Mara & Arango	100
Citizens of New-York, additional from the Mayor	379
Baeder & Adamson, No. 67 Beekman-street	100
Thistle Benevolent Association	150
Citizens of New-York, additional by Hon. J. C. Noyes	372
Henry Seymour	32
Stanfield, Wentworth & Co	250
Charles Marminstat	50
Carter, Hale & Co.	100
George H. Smith	15
Smith & Hegeman	100
John H. Belcher	25
Dr. A. W. Gardiner	10
J. E. Reynolds & Co.	50
Wm. W. Huse	100
New-York Stock Exchange	3,000
New-York Petroleum and Mining Co.	1,000
"Thomas"	5
"Yours"	5
Total	$23,096

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Meeting of the Board Yesterday—Veto by Mayor Hoffman of the Elevated Railroad Experiment.

The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, J. WILSON GREEN, in the chair. The veto message of the Mayor on the patent elevated railway was received and laid over. Considerable routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned to Sept. 3.

The following is the veto message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval a report and sundry resolutions accompanying the same, adopted by your honorable body July 31, A. D. 1866, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen the same day, authorizing the "Yonkers and West-side Patent Railway Company," "The Broadway and Yonkers Patent Railway Company," and "The East-side and New-Rochelle Patent Railway Company," to construct elevated railways in certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, including Greenwich-street, Broadway, Bowery, and the Third and Ninth avenues, as by reference to said resolutions, embodied in a single paper, will more fully appear.

My reasons, briefly stated, are:

First—I doubt the power of the Common Council to grant the privileges conferred by these resolutions, and this doubt is not removed by the opinions of several legal gentlemen who have been retained by the railway companies. By the General Railroad Act of 1850, all railroad companies which might be incorporated under it were authorized to construct their roads across any street, road, highway, &c., &c. It was provided, however, that "no road should be constructed in any city without the assent of the Corporation of such city." Under this act railroads could be built in the City of New-York *with the consent of the Common Council.* But in 1860 the Legislature excepted New-York from the provisions of this general act by an express enactment, (chap. 10, Laws of 1860,) which declared that it should not be lawful to construct or operate any railroad in, upon, or along any of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York, wherever such railroad might commence or end, except under the authority and subject to the regulations which the Legislature might thereafter grant and provide; and Section 2 of the same law *repealed all acts and parts of acts* inconsistent therewith. So much of the General Railroad Law of 1850 as could be construed to authorize the construction of railroads in the City of New-York by consent of the Corporation was thus expressly repealed, and no road has ever since been laid in this City without express legislative authority. I express no opinion upon the policy of such legislation, I merely state the facts. While the law stood thus the act was passed under which the companies named in your resolutions claim the right to build their roads by your permission. It was passed April 20, 1866, and is called "An act supplementary," &c., &c., to the General Railroad Act of 1850. It authorizes the incorporation of elevated railway companies to be propelled by stationary power, and declares that the companies so organized may have all the powers and privileges mentioned in the aforesaid General Railroad Act, as the same are comprised in the first twenty-six sections, and the twenty-eighth section thereof. Under the law of 1866, the simple question is: Is the law of 1860 repealed by it so far as it would apply to elevated railways? or does the act of 1866 simply give to them the powers and privileges conferred by the General Railroad Law as modified and affected by the law of 1860? It seems to me quite clear that the Legislature did not intend in any manner to repeal or alter the act of 1860. They certainly have not declared any such intention in express terms. The act of 1866 is not necessarily repugnant to the act of 1860, and there is no reason to suppose that the Legislature, by applying to elevated railroads the provisions of the General Railroad Law, intended to confer upon them any greater rights in the City of New-York than other railroad companies would have under the same law, and these other companies, as I have stated, could not construct these roads in that City except by express legislative authority.

Second—Even if as a Judge I could be bound by legal rules to hold otherwise than above stated, as an executive officer I would not be justified in so doing, in view of the legislative action of the last session in relation to city railroads. It is well known that several bills were introduced providing for the construction of elevated, underground and surface railroads in New-York City, every one of which was defeated. Several of them passed the "House" but were defeated in the Senate, and the Senate, by resolution, appointed a Committee of three Senators to act with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer and the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property, on, or adjacent to such route or routes. In view of this resolution, and of the fact that the Senate rejected all the elevated and underground, and surface railroad bills of the last session, can it be claimed that when it passed the law under which these companies now claim authority they intended to turn the whole subject over to the Common Council, and to authorize them to permit the construction of elevated railways upon a new and untried principle through the great thoroughfares of the City of New-York? I think not, and I cannot take part in giving effect to a statute which, under cover of a general provision, may, if strictly construed, give power which it is plain the Legislature never intended to give, especially when in my judgment no good is to be accomplished thereby. The Committee appointed by the Senate has commenced its work. It has invited plans and suggestions, and is seeking information from the best sources; in order that it may arrive at just conclusions, and, desirous as I am, that some mode should be speedily adopted for the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower end of the island, I cannot give my official approval to any resolution authorizing the construction of any road, until that Committee can complete its labors and report the result to the next Legislature. If the plan proposed by the resolutions now returned shall appear to be the best, it will be time enough then for the Legislature to sanction it. Until the Committee, of which I am one, shall examine and pass upon it, it would not be right for me to give it my official approval.

Third—Having taken this broad ground it is perhaps unnecessary that I should allude to other objectionable features in the resolutions. A brief reference to some of them, however, can do no harm.

1. The resolutions passed both Boards of the Common Council on one day. They embrace three distinct grants of railroad routes to three different companies, with unusual and extraordinary privileges.

2. Upon a comparatively new and untried plan of construction and operation it is provided that if an experimental section of one-half mile shall be declared by the Street Commissioner to be a success, the three roads may be constructed the whole length of the Island of New-York, although it is very evident that a road which might upon this particular plan be a success for a short distance might be a failure for a long route.

3. They provide that the first half mile shall be constructed within six months, but omit to declare the time within which the whole line shall be put in operation.

4. They make three perpetual grants which cannot be revoked, whereas one alone, if any, should be made and tested before three great thoroughfares should be surrendered to the Companies.

5. Although the companies are incorporated for "operating elevated railways by means of a propelling rope or cable attached to stationary power," and the report and resolutions seem to contemplate that particular mode, the resolutions do not provide that no other plan of operation shall be adopted, and it might well be, in case this mode should fail, that all these elevated railways erected at a heighth of 14 feet above the street, might hereafter be operated by horses or other moveable power.

6. They provide for the payment to the City of 5 per cent. of the gross earnings, all taxes upon all the gross earnings to be first deducted from the 5 per cent. This is not only inadequate, but no provision is made as to the mode of making returns to the City of the amount of earnings, or whether the same shall be verified, and if so by whom.

7. They wholly omit to make any regulation in regard to the rate of fare, leaving the Companies to charge under the same law five cents a mile, and ignoring the fact that the people are interested in cheap as well as speedy locomotion.

8. They declare that the track shall not be less than 14 feet from the pavement, and in view of the elevation provides for the erection of draw-bridges, at intervals of a mile, in order that loaded wagons of unusual height might pass through. It is clear that no roads can be operated in the great avenues of this City which require draw-bridges for the full accommodation of street travel.

These are the main points which now occur to me, and they are sufficient for the purpose of this communication.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

CHOLERA.

Decrease in the Number of Cases—The Enemy Being Driven Out—City Mortality for Last Week—The Cholera in the Public Institutions—The Sanitary Condition of Brooklyn.

Dr. HARRIS expresses himself as being greatly encouraged by the present aspect of the cholera fields in this City. The sickness has been, by persistent labor on the part of the Sanitary Department of the Board of Health, crowded into very small limits. Two weeks ago, in outlining the map of the City for the purpose of showing where cholera prevailed, the drawing of the circles crossed each other at various points. Now it is otherwise. The circles drawn around the spots where cholera cases have occurred mark isolated districts, and these in almost immediate proximity to what are known as diarrhœal lines or regions—that is, neighborhoods in which zymotic or foul airs generate and promote diarrhœa. If persons intent upon studying out sanitary philosophy will take the map of the City, and dot out every case of cholera where it is reported to have occurred, they will soon understand how our Health authorities have been fighting the cholera back from the centre to the outer or river districts, as it were, beating the monster back into the river. So far, the sanitary officers, with the aid of some wholesome weather, hospitals and disinfectants, have been victorious.

The total number of deaths from all causes in the City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 11, was 946, precisely the same as last week, being an increase of 294 over the number reported in the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 217 were men, 245 were women, 226 were girls and 258 were boys, showing that 484, or more than half of all the deaths occurring last week, were of young persons. Of the whole number, 350 occurred in the public institutions, and of those 198 were from cholera. The total number of deaths from cholera was 250. The number of permits for burial in Calvary Cemetery was 413. The increase of deaths over the corresponding week of last year would have been only 44 if there had been no cholera cases.

The bulletin in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent yesterday gave the following reports of cases of cholera:

ELIZABETH LINDSEY, aged 40, Irish, No. 226 West Houston-street, 12:10 A. M., Aug. 13.

MARY MULHOSE, aged 30, Irish, No. 379 West Forty-sixth-street, 8:25 A. M., Aug. 13.

MARY EDWARDS, No. 45 Madison-street, 11:30 P. M., Aug. 12.

FREDERICK WINTLE, No. 102 Sullivan-street, attacked with cholera.

Two cases were reported by the Police telegraph.

At 5:16, Mr. DANVERS, Eighty-eighth-street and Broadway.

A man died with cholera on board canal-boat *M. E. Dunn*, lying at foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River. Reported by Dr. PULLIS.

On Sunday two deaths occurred from cholera:

ELIZA DONOHUE, of No. 54 Oak-street, died of cholera in the afternoon.

THOS. COCHRAN, of No. 162 Baxter-street, died at 1½ o'clock.

The following is the morning report from Battery Hospital:

Remaining at last report	11
Admitted	1
Died	2
Remaining Aug. 12	10

ELIZA DOWNEY, aged 20, native of Ireland, of No. 39 Mulberry street, died yesterday.

MARY BRANDON, aged 21, native of Germany, of No. 93 Cherry-street, died to-day.

The following is Sunday's report of the cases on Ward's Island:

Remaining on Saturday	15
Admitted	3
Died	5
Remaining Aug. 11	13

The following are the names of those who died:

MARY MCCANN, aged 22 years, native of Ireland; MARY ANN PERRY, aged 23 years, Irish; ROSANNA ROGERS, aged 27 years, Irish; THOS. ROGERS, aged 3 months, West Indies; JACOB HANSCHMAN, aged 36 years, native of Switzerland.

The number of deaths occurring on Blackwell's Island from cholera, last week, was as follows: Thursday, 1; Friday, 4; Saturday, 11, and Sunday, 2.

CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The cholera in Brooklyn is not quite so rampant in its operations as during the last week, and hopes are entertained on the strength of yesterday's reports that the decrease in the number of cases noted gives promise of an abatement. A new hospital has been erected by Mayor BOOTH on the City Park near Flushing-avenue. It measures 75x25 feet, and will accommodate 36 patients. It is provided with all the facilities necessary to such an establishment. It is to be ready for use to-day, and Dr. W. F. SWALM will have charge.

Ten cases of cholera were reported to the Health Board up to noon yesterday, of which six died. There were no afternoon reports, however. The following is the official list:

1. AUGUST PUTTER, No. 4 Furman-street. Died Sunday.
2. MARY DOUGHERTY, No. 122 East Warren-street. Died 11th inst.
3. MARY ANN BULMER, aged 19, No. 44 Warren-street. Died Monday morning.
4. AUGUST SENTINGER, aged 7, No. 14 Scholes-street, E. D. A critical case.
5. JOHN HAWLEY, No. 24 Twenty-first-street. Approaching collapse.
6. WM. WILD, aged 18, Covert-street, near Broadway, E. D. Died yesterday morning.
7. BERNARD GABNEY, No. 77 Gold-street. In collapse.
8. AUGUSTUS PODLICH, corner Furman and Atlantic-streets. Dead.
9. SARAH ANN O'NEILL, No. 14 Dikeman-street. Dead.
10. GEORGE HAYS, aged 35, Dikeman, near Van Brunt streets. Condition not stated.

There have been no new cases at the Penitentiary since last Thursday, and those that are sick are well attended to. It is believed most of them will recover. In the Almshouse, containing a large number of persons, there is not a solitary case of cholera. The prisoners in the jail are improving. No new cases are reported.

The new Cholera Hospital in the City Park is about completed, but in consequence of the wet weather cannot at present be occupied. It is being fitted up, however, so as to have everything in readiness for the reception and care of patients. The physician in charge is Dr. W. F. SWALM.

The official report of deaths for the week ending Saturday, 11th inst., shows a total of 378: Cholera, 113; cholera infantum, 67; cholera morbus, 22; dysentery, 12; diarrhœa, 17, convulsions, 12; consumption, 20; marasmus, 20; disease of brain, 10; debility, 17; hydrocephalus, 7; scarlet fever, 2; disease of kidneys, 4, &c., &c.; of which 89 were men, 75 women, 117 boys and 97 girls. Under 1 year of age, 111. Natives of United States, 239; Ireland, 92; England, 11; Germany, 30; Scotland, 3; France, 1; British America, 1; unknown, 1.

The deaths reported by Wards, including neighboring villages, were as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
First	8	Twelfth	81
Second	4	Thirteenth	10
Third	3	Fourteenth	15
Fourth	6	Fifteenth	9
Fifth	18	Sixteenth	24
Sixth	28	Seventeenth	9
Seventh	12	Eighteenth	12
Eighth	21	Nineteenth	9
Ninth	16	Twentieth	11
Tenth	27	Villages	22
Eleventh	33		
Total			378

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN over the remains of Mrs. ANNA BECKER, 37 years of age, a native of Germany, and residing at No. 291 West Thirty-ninth-street, who died on Sunday night of cholera, having been seized with the disease on Thursday.

Coroner NAUMANN also held an inquest on the body of MICHAEL KEELEY, who owned the canal boat *Mary D. Dunan*, lying at foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River. Deceased was taken sick at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The Juries in both cases returned verdicts of "Cholera Asiatica."

OUR ROYAL VISITOR.

Her Departure for Washington.

In accordance with arrangements previously made, Queen EMMA took her departure from this City yesterday. Mr. CHILTON, of the State Department, arrived here several days since with an invitation for her Majesty to visit Washington and become the guest of the Government. The invitation having been accepted, arrangements were made for her conveyance to that city yesterday. Shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning, the Queen and her suite, accompanied by Mr. ODELL and Mr. CHILTON, crossed the Courtlandt-street Ferry to Jersey City. Here they found a spacious saloon car, specially prepared for their use. A large number of spectators had congregated in the depot to catch a glimpse of her Majesty, and seemed well pleased with her appearance. Shortly after 8 o'clock the train moved out, the Royal party waving their adieus from the car windows as long as the train was in sight. From Washington the Queen will proceed to Boston, Philadelphia and Niagara Falls, after which she will become the guest of Gov. FENTON, at Albany, for a few days.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

TWO GRAND MATCHES TO-DAY—MUTUAL VS. EXCELSIOR, AT BEDFORD, AND ATLANTIC VS. EUREKA, AT NEWARK.

The Atlantics visit Newark to-day to play the Eureka Club of that place. At the Capitoline Ground, the Mutual Club, of New-York, and the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, have their first meeting on the ball-field, the game being the first of a home-and-home series. If the weather should prove fine, large crowds will attend both of these matches.

BAKER & GODWIN VS. HARPER BROTHERS.

An interesting game of base ball was played on Saturday, the 11th inst., on the Union Grounds, at Brooklyn, between the employes of BAKER & GODWIN'S Printing House, and those of HARPER BROTHERS Publishing House, which resulted, after a hard contested game of eight innings, in a decided victory for BAKER & GODWIN'S boys. The following is the score:

HARPER BROTHERS.	Outs.	Runs.	BAKER & GODWIN.	Outs.	Runs.
McGlum, 1st b	3	3	Huthwaite, p	2	8
Langdon, p	3	3	Lightbody, l. f	3	4
White, c. f	5	1	Rebhann, 1st b	2	6
Rosenquest, c	2	4	Tracy, c	2	6
Nolan, 3d b	1	5	Kinsey, 2d b	4	4
Moran, 2d b	3	3	Wright, r. f	5	2
Connelly, l. f	4	1	Devlin, 3d b	3	5
Brassell, r. f	2	3	Harrimer, l. f	1	7
Roach, s. s	1	5	"Fred," s. s	2	6
Total	24	28	Total	24	48

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Harper Brothers	7	3	1	5	2	1	2	7—28
Baker & Godwin	3	10	5	0	13	0	11	6—48

Umpire—E. BROWN, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. D. W. LEWIS and W. O. HUTHWAITE.
Time of game—Three hours and ten minutes.
Fly catches—Harper Brothers, 4; Baker & Godwin, 4.
Home runs—TRACY, 2; REBHANN, 1; HARRIMER, 1.

LEE, BLISS & CO., VS. T. M. ARGALL & CO.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., the employes of the above firms played a match of five innings in Brooklyn, which resulted in a well-earned victory for Lee, Bliss & Co. Below is the score:

LEE, BLISS & CO.	Outs.	Runs.	T. M. ARGALL & CO.	Outs.	Runs.
Widnell, c	1	5	Kukendall, 1st b	2	3
Tolz, s. s	1	4	Christmas, 2d b	2	2
Vallarino, p	3	2	Jennings, 3d b	2	2
Saunders, 1st b	0	6	Dewenkirk, s. s	1	2
Dupre, l. f	1	5	Alcom, r. f	2	1
Clarke, r. f	4	5	Graham, c. f	1	2
Hoogland, c. f	1	5	Partol, l. f	2	1
Gale, 2d b	2	4	Price, p	1	2
Reid, 3d b	2	4	Robinson, c	2	1
Totals	15	37	Totals	15	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Lee, Bliss & Co.	3	2	6	19	7—37
T. M. Argall & Co.	0	0	0	9	7—16

Umpire—Mr. WHITE, of the Montauk Club.
Scorers—Messrs. ROSENTHALL and WOBBE.
Home Runs—HOOGLAND, 3; KUKENDALL and CHRISTMAS, 1 each.
Time of Game—Two hours.

SHELDON, HOYT & CO., VS. TEFFT, GRISWOLD & KELLOGG.

A match was played by the employes of the above firms on the 11th inst., resulting in a victory for the former, with the following score:

SHELDON, HOYT & CO.	Outs.	Runs.	TEFFT, GRISWOLD & KELLOGG.	Outs.	Runs.
Guernsey, p	0	6	Bumsted, 2d b	1	3
Burt, 1st b	2	4	Turner, 3d b	3	1
Kingsland, c	3	3	Gaul, c	2	2
Morgan, s. s	1	5	Gear, l. f	1	3
Burrell, l. f	2	4	Walker, r. f	3	1
Colt, 2d b	2	4	Alexander, s. s	1	2
Smith, r. f	1	5	Prentise, c. f	1	2
Dodge, 3d b	1	4	Lindsay, p	2	1
Peters, c. f	3	2	Keyser, 1st b	1	2
Totals	15	37	Totals	15	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Sheldon, Hoyt & Co	6	11	7	2	11—37
Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg	1	4	2	7	3—17

Umpire—Mr. LOCRAFT.
Scorers—Messrs. PEACOCK and COX.
Home Runs—By GUERNSEY and BUMSTED.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A WIDE-AWAKE WATCHMAN.

CORNELIUS BURDICK, private watchman at the Putnam County House, on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, appeared in Court yesterday morning and made oath that about 3:30 o'clock A. M., yesterday, he was sitting in a chair in front of the hotel, and fell asleep for about twenty minutes. On his waking up again he found that his gold watch and chain, valued at $150, and a pocket-book containing $48 in United States national currency, had been stolen from his person. On looking around he noticed WM. BRIERLEY standing near by, and he at once arrested him on suspicion of having committed the larceny. As soon as he seized BRIERLEY the latter implored BURDICK to "let up on him, and he would tell him all about it." BURDICK accordingly released him, when BRIERLEY ran off, and made a desperate, though unsuccessful, attempt to escape. The accused was handed over to the custody of Officer CUNNINGHAM, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and he was committed for trial without bail. The stolen property was not recovered. BRIERLEY is a native of Ireland, 21 years of age, and a hack-driver.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

EDWARD O'CONNOR, of No. 43 Downing-street, entered a complaint against JEAN LEMARTELOF, a quartermaster on board the French man-of-war vessel *Le Lutin*, now lying in the harbor. The complainant did not relate the circumstances attending the affair, but stated that the accused had stabbed him with a knife, seriously wounding him in the groin. The accused was arrested by Officer MACKEY of the Ninth Precinct, and was held to answer in default of $500 bail. He declared he knew nothing of the matter.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A CLERK.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., JOSEPH MCKILLOP, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. VAN WART & Co., wholesale importers at No. 72 Beekman-street, was instructed to proceed to the Custom-house, with $2,500 in United States gold certificates, and with that amount pay certain duties incurred upon a recently arrived invoice of goods. MCKILLOP took the certificates, and instead of proceeding toward Wall-street, went in search of an acquaintance, AARON VAN PELT, and they took the next train for Philadelphia, putting up at a fashionable hotel, and making a number of purchases, among which were a couple of gold watches. While thus enjoying themselves they learned that the New-York Police were on their track, so they hastily started for Washington. On Saturday morning last they were arrested by Officer STILLMAN, of the Second Precinct, and brought to this City that same night. In their possession were found a $1,000 gold certificate, the two gold watches and about $600 in United States national currency. Both the accused were brought before the Court yesterday morning and committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, the magistrate refusing to accept bail. MCKILLOP is 18 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides in Pacific-street, Brooklyn. VAN PELT is a native of New-Jersey, 18 years of age, and says he is a stage-driver.

THEFT OF A POCKET-BOOK.

MARY HARTNETT, occupying apartments in the tenement-house No. 31 Washington-street, entered a complaint against CELIA KELLY, also residing in the same house, charging her with having, during the temporary absence of the complainant, entered her room and stolen therefrom a pocket-book containing the sum of $57 in Treasury notes. The evidence in the case being deemed sufficient, the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. CELIA is a native of Ireland, and 38 years of age.

THEFT OF A CHECK.

HUGH CASSIDY and SYLVESTER KEELEY were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of having stolen a $150 check on the Maine Bank, drawn by WM. PATTERSON to the order of DANIEL DENNY, of No. 43 Oliver-street. On being arrested KEELEY confessed to having stolen a vest of DENNY'S, in one of the pockets of which was the missing check. He stated that he had given the check to CASSIDY. Both, however, denied their guilt when arraigned before the Court. They were committed for trial in default of bail. KEELEY is 36 years of age, and CASSIDY is 58, while both are natives of Ireland.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Service of the Notice of a Draft is not a Service Relating to the Enrollment, Within the Meaning of the Act of February, 1864—Hence a Conviction of Murder, under that Act, for the Crime of Killing the Person Engaged in Serving such Notices is Bad.

The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. George Y. Scott.—The Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana were divided in opinion upon the question whether the services of one Eli McCarty, in serving notices of a draft requiring drafted men to appear at designated rendezvous and report for military duty, constituted any employment, in the performance of which, or in the aiding of the performance, the person so engaged or employed was assisting in the enrollment mentioned in the 12th section of the act of February 24, 1864.

The defendant was convicted of the killing of McCarty, under an indictment framed in pursuance of the provisions of that act, and appeal was taken to this Court from judgment entered upon the verdict of guilty.

By the Court, Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion:

The defendant was indicted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, for murder, under action twelve of the Act of February 24, 1864, (Statutes at Large, 8.) He was tried and found guilty by the jury; and on a motion in arrest of judgment the Judges of that Court divided in opinion on a proposition of law concerning the construction of the statute. The section above mentioned provides for the punishment, by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding five years, of any person who shall forcibly resist or oppose any enrollment, or shall incite or counsel others to resist or oppose such enrollment, or who shall aid or assist in such resistance, or who shall assault, obstruct, hinder, impede, or threaten any officer or other person employed in making, or aiding to make such enrollment, or employed in the performance, or aiding in the performance of any service, or in any way relating thereto. And it then enacts further, that when such assaulting, obstructing, or impeding shall produce the death of such officer, or other person, the offender shall be guilty of murder, and punished with death. The indictment charges that McCarty, the man who was killed, was murdered while in the performance of a service relating to the enrollment of the national forces; but in stating more particularly what that service was it is alleged to be the delivering of the notices required by law to men who had been drafted for service in the army. Whether the service of the notice of the draft is a service relating to the enrollment, within the meaning of the section just quoted, is the question on which the Judges divided, and which we are called on to decide. It is said that the act of March 3, 1863, to which this is an amendment, provides a system for the enrollment and calling into service of the military forces of the country. That the execution of the details of the act is confided to three officers, called a board of enrollment. That their duties do not end with the mere ascertainment of the names of persons liable to a draft, and placing them on a list kept for that purpose, but they extend to all acts necessary to place the drafted man in actual service, and under the control of his military commander. That the word enrollment is used as a generic term, including all the services required to do this. That the law intended to prevent resistance to any lawful act of this board, and to protect the lives of its members and their agents, while engaged in such service. The argument is entitled to much consideration, and if there were nothing in the other provisions of the two statutes to lead to the inference that Congress used the word enrollment in a narrower sense, it is not improbable that the Court would assent to the soundness of the proposition.

It is to be observed, however, that this construction of the word enrollment must depend entirely upon the statute for its support, as there is nothing in the derivation of the word, or in its ordinary use, which would justify such a meaning. It may be defined to be the act of inserting in a list or roll; and in reference to the purpose of calling the able-bodied men of the country into service, its usual meaning is fully satisfied when the names of the persons liable to such service are placed on a roll or register. We accordingly find that the first duty imposed by the act on this Board of Enrollment is to ascertain who those persons are, and place their names on a register. This catalogue is properly called the roll, and the completion of it the enrollment of the military force of the country. The title of the act of 1863, which is referred to and incorporated into the amendatory act of 1864, confirms this definition of the word enrollment. It is called "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes." Here the word enrolling is not used as the equivalent for all the acts necessary to bring the soldier into the field; for it is implied that the enrolling is one thing, and the calling out is another. Otherwise these last words are without meaning. A further examination of the two statutes tends still more to confirm this view of the signification attached to the word enrollment. By those acts the Boards of Enrollment are directed to ascertain the persons liable to military duty, to determine their exemptions, to classify them, and make proper lists of them; and then their duty, as a Board, ceases, so far as it depends on the statute. They have no authority, under the statute, to make a draft, or to call out the forces. This is dependent on the proclamation of the President. The enrollment may be completed and all the duties of the Board performed and end without a draft taking place. How, then, can it be said that the enrollment includes the draft?

Again, the enrollment is a matter which is under the joint control and supervision of the officers who constitute the Board. But by section three of the act of 1863, the Provost-Marshal alone is charged with the duty of making and supervising the draft. Looking at these provisions of the act, the conclusion would seem to be, that if the word enrollment, as used in section twelve of the act of 1864, is to have the enlarged meaning which is contended for, it must have a different meaning there from that which belongs to it, and its cognate words in other parts of the two acts on the same subject. But if we consider attentively section twenty-five of the original act of 1863, in connection with the section which we are called upon to construe, we shall be forced to the conclusion that the word enrollment in the latter does not include the draft. By the former it is enacted that if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act, or shall conceal or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer making such draft, or in the performence of any service relating thereto, such person shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. It will hardly be claimed that the act of 1864 repeals this provision of the act of 1863; for there is no express repeal, and repeals by implication are allowed only when the two provisions are so inconsistent that they cannot be permitted to stand. No such inconsistency exists in this case for using the words draft and enrollment in their ordinary sense, both acts can stand—the one punishing resistance to the enrollment, and the other resistance to the draft. If both these sections in these two acts are to stand, it is impossible to construe them both as defining and punishing the offence of resisting the draft; first, because the punishment denounced by the act of 1863 is limited by a fine of $500 or two years' imprisonment, or both, while the punishment prescribed by the act of 1864 may extend to a fine of $5,000, or imprisonment for five years, or both; secondly, because the act of 1863 describes and well defines offences relating to the draft, and says nothing about offences relating to the enrollment, and says nothing of the draft. It may be said that the act of 1863 makes no provision for an assault resulting in death, while that of 1864 does; and, therefore, the provisions of the latter should be made to cover cases where the party murdered was engaged in a service relating to the draft. It is possible, if the attention of Congress had been called to the omission, it would have been supplied; but certainly no Court can go as far as that in construing a statute whose penalty is death. To make a party guilty of murder under the act of 1864, it is clear that the assaulting and resistance from which the death results, must be an assault and resistance of a person engaged in precisely the same service as that which subjects the guilty party to fine and imprisonment, when it does not so result. The definition of the service in which the officer assaulted was engaged, can have no more liberal interpretation in the one case than the other. We have already shown that this does not include service in relation to the draft. It is not difficult to explain the motives which governed Congress in enacting section 12 of the act of 1864. At the time, the act of 1863 was passed, it was not anticipated that any trouble would be made to the officers engaged in merely obtaining the names of persons liable to draft, while it was supposed there might be some resistance, in particular cases, to the enforcement of the actual draft. But a year's experience showed many defects in the act of 1863, requiring amendment. Among these it was found that resistance to the enrollment was a thing to be expected, quite as often as resistance to to the draft. The extent and malignity of this resistance had also been found to be greater than had been anticipated, and the increased demand for soldiers, rendered more stringent legislation necessary. Hence Congress, among many other amendments, provided for the case of resistance to the enrollment, and in doing so, made the penalty heavier than what it had provided for resisting the draft, and added a provision for punishment in cases of resistance resulting in the death of an officer or agent engaged in making the enrollment. That it does not provide for a similar homicide occurring in a service relating to the draft, may have been an omission, but not a remarkable one, when we consider the other weighty matters which the pressure of the rebellion forced on its attention, and also that the law of the States made full provision for cases of murder. The question certified to us must be answered in the negative.

The Percy Habeas-Corpus Case—The Prisoner Sent Back to Jail—Interesting and Important Opinion by Judge Daly.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

Before Hon. Chas. P. Daly, First Judge.

In the Matter of the Application to Discharge John Percy from Prison, on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—In this case First Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, yesterday delivered the following opinion:

It is declared by statute that if it appear by the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* that the party sueing out the writ is in custody for any contempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment, by some Court officer or body having authority to commit for the contempt so charged, that the officer granting the writ shall immediately remand the party. (2 Rev. Stat. 567, p. 40.) And it is further provided that no Court or officer shall have power to inquire into the justice or propriety of any commitment for a contempt made by any Court officer or body according to law and charged in such commitment, id. § 42. The return shows that Percy is detained in the Eldridge-street Jail in pursuance of an order made by Justice BARNARD in the Supreme Court, imposing a fine of $200 for behavior on the part of Percy, in the immediate view and presence of the Court, tending to interrupt its proceedings and impair the respect due to its authority. The order, in compliance with the statute, 2 Rev. Stat. 278, section 13, sets forth the particular circumstances of the offence, and directs that Percy stand committed until the fine is paid for a period not exceeding thirty days, and as all this appears upon the face of the return, my plain duty, as it appears to me, is to remand him. My inquiry is limited by statute to two points. 1. Is the contempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment? 2. Had the officer authority to commit for the contempt which is charged? In respect to the first, the circumstances are set forth in the order of commitment, and they amount to a criminal contempt, as the offence is defined by the Revised Statute. 2 R. S. p. 278, sec. 10; and in respect to the second, a Justice of the Supreme Court has authority to commit for such a contempt. It is objected that there is no commitment in this case; that Percy is held under an order of the Court, and that the statute therefor is inapplicable. Courts of Record, however, might always commit for a contempt by an order. It was decided in the case of The People *vs.* Nevins (1 Hill, 154) that this power was not only not taken away by the Revised Statute, but that it was distinctly recognized by the provision therein enacted upon the subject of contempts. Where the Court, therefore, make an order that a party be committed for a contempt—committed in the presence of the Court—the order is for all the purposes of the statute to be regarded as a commitment. The People *vs.* Nevins, p. 171. Lord Hardwick said in *exparte*, Whitechurch, 1 Atk., 57, that when an order of Court is made the party stands committed for a contempt; it is apparent from process, that if the party is present in Court when the order is pronounced, he is instantly a prisoner and the warden may take him away to jail directly, and see to the same effect Mayhew *vs.* Locke, 2 Marsh, 380, per Gibbs, C. J., and Throgmorton *vs.* Allen, 2 Roiles Abm. (c) p. 558, *id.* Taylor *vs.* Beale, (d) p 559. The statute declares that the punishment for a criminal contempt of this description may be by fine or by imprisonment in the jail of the county where the Court is sitting, or both, in the discretion of the Court, and it is therefore objected that the order does not state by whom it is to be carried into effect, or declare where Percy is to be imprisoned. It was decided in Russell *vs.* Hubbard, 6 Barb. 654, that a warrant of commitment by a Justice of the Peace upon a conviction for petit larceny was void which was not directed to any officer, or class of officers, or persons authorized to execute it, and that it afforded no protection to the constable who actually executed it. It may therefore be doubted whether the order made by the Court in this case should not have directed the Sheriff to take the relator and confine him in the jail of the county for thirty days or until he paid the fine, but the point is one that it is not necessary for me to pass upon, for even conceding that the order of commitment was defective in this respect, it would not avail the relator upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the statute declares (2 Rev. Stat., p. 368, sec. 43 and 44,) that if it appear upon the hearing that the party was guilty of a criminal offence, the Court or officer before whom he is brought shall remand him, if the offence is not bailable, to the custody of the officer or person by law entitled thereto, even though the commitment was irregular, and this was the rule of the common law; the practice being if the commitment was defective, to finally discharge the prisoner from imprisonment and then recommit him for the offence. The King *vs.* Mark (3 East R. 166.) The contempt appearing here upon the face of the return is, by statute, declared to be a criminal offence, (2 Rev. Stat., pp. 278, 279, sections 10, 15,) and being an adjudication and conviction for a criminal contempt it is not bailable. Petersdorf on bail, p. He must be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff and seek his remedy by appeal for any defect in the order of commitment, for in a case like this it constitutes no ground for his discharge upon *habeas corpus*. Bethels Case, 1, Sack, 348. The last objection made is that it does not appear that any interrogatories were propounded. This is also a matter that cannot be inquired into on *habeas corpus*. Where the order is one which the Court have authority to make, all jurisdictional steps and matters of regularity are to be presumed. A contrary doctrine, says Cowan J. in People *vs.* Nevin, would turn a *habeas corpus* into a writ of error to revise the proceedings of Court. It may be remarked, however, that the propounding of interrogatories are not necessary where the contempt is committed in the view and presence of the Court. The Court takes judicial notice of the fact, and the convictions and punishment is summary. 2. Kerr Stet. 278. D. 12, Pitt *vs.* Davidson, 37 Barb. iii.

Percy must, therefore, be remanded.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 13.

By Judge Barnard.

Henry James *vs.* Mary James; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Agathe Mollenhauer *vs.* Edward Mollenhauer; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 13, 1866.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110½	100 Quick. Min. s60	51
500 do.	110¼	400 do.	51¼
100,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62	109¾	200 do. b30	51½
2,000 do.	109¾	200 do. 2d call	51½
7,000 do. 2d call	109⅝	100 do. b30	51½
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'64.	107	500 do.	51¾
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65.	107	700 N. Y. Cen.	105⅜
5,000 do.	107⅛	65 do.	105½
5,500 do. 2d call	107⅛	100 do. s30	105½
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	107	100 do.	105⅞
8,500 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	99⅞	100 Erie R. P.	76
2,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	105¼	100 Harlem R.	85
10,000 do. 2d Ser.	105	14 N. Y. & N. H. R.	113
5,000 N. Car. 6s. ex-C	62⅛	500 Reading R.	
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104¼	500 do. b10	113
15,000 Virginia 6s	67	400 do.	
7,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	69	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N.	65⅛	600 do.	86
30,000 Missouri 6s	79	100 Ill. Cen. R.	122
20,000 Ohio & M. C.	30⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	87⅜
30,000 do.	30¼	250 Chic. & N. W.	36
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	81	1000 do. 2d call	36
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st.	103	200 Chic. & W. N. Pref.	67⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	91	200 Cleve. & Tol.	116
10 Continental Bank	100	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	106
50 Fourth N. Bk.	103¾	100 do.	106⅛
20 Bk. of Comm'th.	105	500 do.	106¼
100 Canton Co.	52	500 do. 2d call	106⅜
500 Spruce H. Coal s10	4	600 do.	106⅜
300 do. b60	4⅛	100 do. b10	106⅜
300 do. 2d call b60	4	150 Tol., W. & W.	42
100 Central Coal	49¾	100 P., F. W. & C.	106
100 Cum. Coal P.	47½	100 do.	105⅞
100 Amer. Coal	61	300 do.	105¾
250 West. U. Tel.	56⅛	200 do. b5	106
100 do. 2d call	56⅛	100 Chic. & Alt.	108
37 do.	56½	200 Alt. & T. H.	35
100 Erie R.	69⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	67½
600 do.	69¼	300 Mar. & C. 1st P.	42⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 US.6s,5-20sC.'62	109½	100 Spruce H. C.	3⅞
100,000 do. b3	109⅝	100 do. b60	4
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Ser.	105	100 Central Coal Co.	49¾
19,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104⅛	100 N. Y. Central	105⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	65⅛	100 Erie Railroad	69½
100 Cum. Coal. P.	47½	15 Erie R. Pr.	77
100 Mariposa Pr.	27½	10 Reading R.	112⅛
200 Amer. Coal Co.	60	800 Mich. S. & N. I.	86
64 West. U. Tel.	56⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	36¼
100 do.	56⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	67¾
300 do.	57	200 Chic. & R. I.	106⅞
100 do.	56¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	106
		100 do.	105⅞
		10 Chic. & Alt. P.	110

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

65,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65.	107	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅞
120,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	109¾	100 do. s30	85½
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅞	100 do. s30	85⅞
5,000 N. Y. St. B'y L'n	104⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.	105½
200 Cum. Coal P.	47½	300 do.	105⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co	51	100 do.	105¾
200 Boston W. P.	30¼	100 do.	105½
300 Erie R.	69	1300 do.	105
300 Reading R.	113⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
100 Mich. Cen.	110	100 Chic. & R. I.	106¾
100 Chic. & N. W. P.	67¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Boston W. P. s30	31	200 Cleve. & Pitts. s10	87¼
100 do. s3 ntd	31	100 Chi. & R. I. s3	105⅞
100 Quicksilver b3	50⅞	200 do. s3	106
200 New-York C. x-d	105⅛	200 Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
600 Erie R.	69	100 do. b3	36
200 do. s3	69	500 do.	36
900 Reading R. x-d c	112¾	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	67¼
300 M. So. & N. I.	85⅛	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	43¼
200 do. s3	85⅛	100 do. s15	43
100 do. s5	85¼	200 Mar. & C. 2d P.	20

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500 Cumb. Coal b10	47⅞	300 M. S. & N. I.	86
100 Quicksilver	51⅛	500 do.	85⅞
100 do. b3	52	200 Clev. & Pitts. s3	87⅛
200 do. s3	51⅝	400 Clev. & Tol.	116
100 West. U. Tel. b3	56⅛	2200 do. s60	115½
100 N. Y. Central x-d	105¼	300 Chic. & R. I.	106⅛
100 do.	105⅛	400 do. b3	106¼
500 do. s3	105½	200 Chic. & N. W. b3	36⅛
100 do. b3	105½	3200 do.	36¼
400 do.	105½	200 do.	36⅛
100 Erie R.	69⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	67⅝
100 do. b10	69⅛	200 do. s3	67½
400 Reading ex-div.	113¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d.	106
200 do. s3	113	200 do.	105¾
700 do. b3	113¼	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	43
200 do. b5	113¼	200 do.	42⅛

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

300 Bos. Water P. s30	29¾	100 N. Y. Cen. x-d	104⅞
100 West. U. Tel. s3	56⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	87
100 Erie R.	69	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	115¾
700 do. b3	69	100 Chi. & R. I. s3	106¼
500 do. s3	68⅞	100 P. F. W. & C. x-d	105
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	85½	100 do.	104⅞
500 do.	85⅝	200 do. b3	105
100 do. b3	85½	300 do.	104⅞
100 do. s3	85⅝	200 Mar. & C. 1st P.	42⅞
100 do. b3	85⅞		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 11, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,454,346
Decrease in Specie	1,024,691
Increase in Deposits	75,558
Increase in Legal Tender	626,755
Increase in Circulation	216,973

	Aug. 12, 1865.	Aug. 11, 1866.	Aug. 4, 1866.
Local Capital	$9,535,665	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	67,847,700	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H	$77,383,365	82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	215,449,362	258,263,063	256,808,717
Specie	20,163,292	8,424,209	9,448,900
Deposits	175,738,185	214,232,263	214,156,705
Legal-Tender	43,006,428	86,861,834	86,235,079
In Sub-Tres'y	58,627,293	86,439,444	82,467,634

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$604,402	Mercantile	$482,395
Mer. Exchange	452,587	Republic	556,950
Commerce	4,223,070	St. Nicholas	736,308
Ocean	790,124	Marine	222,200
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,689,088	Continental	521,970
Central	1,593,370	Importers'	506,823
Mechanics'	510,874	Ninth	889,241
New-York	855,306	First	448,067
M. Association	307,821	Am. Exchange	986,809
Metropolitan	908,600	Gallatin	498,797
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	132,977
Leather	163,214	Union	430,330
N. America	323,154	Chatham	131,207
Irving	191,726	Shoe & Leather	898,400
Tradesmen's	589,091	Hanover	293,814
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,783
Third	797,041	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	238,938	Atlantic	92,800
Seventh Ward	169,647	Pacific	129,170
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	77,500

Total 44 National Banks	$27,294,904
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	223,718
Total on Clearing-house report, Aug. 11	$27,528,522
On previous report, Aug. 4	27,311,549
Increase in circulation	$216,973

The Bank movement is a very steady one. The Currency (or legal Tender) Deposits are about a million higher than last Monday, and the Specie balances a million of dollars less. While the Banks lose this last sum in Gold, the Treasury Office gains $2,500,000; showing an accession to the supply of Gold in the City of $1,500,000. The Loans and Discounts at Bank are nearly a million and a half higher than on the previous statement. The market for Gold is ⅜ ⅌ cent. dearer to-day than on Saturday, partly on the Cable news of trouble (or supposed trouble) between France and Prussia. Our own impression is that the territorial question between the two Powers was practically prearranged before the recent War in Germany. The Cabinets of Paris and Berlin were then understood to be in accord. The Foreign Exchanges are not affected by the news. Bills on London, 60 days, are 107⅝@107⅞, and at short sight 108⅝@109 ⅌ cent. Money is easy at 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, although the activity and strength of the Stock Exchange ought to afford more employment at these rates. The Railway list opened dull on some descriptions early in the forenoon, but soon manifested general strength, and prices before 1 o'clock were higher than on Saturday on nearly all descriptions. The Government list was also firm, on a fair amount of business. There was some inquiry for the old 5-20s of 1862, for transmission to Europe.

In the afternoon the Stock Exchange was generally lower, and there was some disposition shown to *Bear* the Railway market to the extent of ½@1 ⅌ cent., as compared with the best sales of the morning. This feeling was especially marked on New-York Central, Fort Wayne and Rock Island, while Erie and Northwest were comparatively steady, and Reading decidedly firm. On the Government list, the old 5-20s of 1862 were ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. weaker; other descriptions steady. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Railway market is active, but with a more equal division of operators for and against a further advance in prices. The advance in Gold this morning is not fully sustained, owing to the dullness in Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer on Wednesday, and the doubts expressed as to any serious political complication between France and Prussia, upon the chances of which the Gold-Room was partially advanced this morning. No later Cable news was known on the Street at the close of 'Change hours.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	N. West Pref.	67¼	67½
U. S. 5-20s	109⅝	109⅝	Rock Island	106	106⅜
U. S. 7.30s	105¼	105	Fort Wayne	105¾	105
N. Y. Central	105⅞	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal	47¾	47¼
Erie	69⅜	69⅛	Quicksilver	51	51¼
Hudson	119⅞	120	W. U. Telegraph	56⅛	56½
Reading	112⅞	113⅜	Mariposa Pref.	27	26¾
Mich. Southern	85⅞	85⅝	Canton	52¼	52
Illinois Central	122	121⅛	Ohio Certificates	30	29⅞
Pittsburgh	87⅞	87¼	American Gold	148⅞	149¼
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107⅞	107¾
Northwest	35¾	36⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	114½	Bank of the Republic	111
Union	116	Hanover	108
America	136	Metropolitan	123
Phenix	102	Shoe and Leather	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Corn Exchange	118
National	105	St. Nicholas	101
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	104¾
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	106	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
Ocean	100	Park	148
American Exchange	114	FourthNational	103½
Pacific	160	Ninth National	111½
Chatham	130		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88	Tol. W. & West'n s. f.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Gt. Western 1st M., '88.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	62
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101¼	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90.	65
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	65
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	61
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	101¼	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	99	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	N. J. Central 1st M.	103
Harlem 3d mort '68	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	94½	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	60½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Al. income	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Lack. & West'n Bds.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	88
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90	McGregor West. 1st M.	60

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,115,918 69; including for Customs, $280,000; Gold Notes, $149,000. Payments, $2,723,620 34. Balance, $86,831,743 21.

The decease of Mr. FRANCIS HALL, at the advanced age of 82 years, elicits from the business community down town, to whom he was very long and most honorably known, the profoundest marks of respect for his memory. Mr. HALL, as the chief proprietor and managing director of the *Commercial Advertiser*, for forty years of its long and irreproachable history, was widely known for his professional integrity and warmly esteemed for his gentle, unobtrusive personal bearing and philanthropic and Christian usefulness to at least two generations of our New-York merchants and bankers.

The Chicago and Alton Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of five ⅌ cent. on both their Common and Preference Shares, payable at the New-York Office on 1st September. The transfers close on Monday next, Aug. 20, to reopen on 3d September.

The traffic of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the month of June was as follows:

1866	$474,441
1865	429,669
Increase	$44,772

For the month of July:

1866	$462,674
1865	472,483
Decrease	$9,809

The Coal tonnage of the Reading Road for two days of the current week is 33,000 tons; indicating another 100,000 tons week, and at the advanced rate of Coal freight.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 113 bbls. Ashes 10,804 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. and 850 bags Corn Meal, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 239,213 bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Rye, 112,163 bushels Oats, and 192 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in demand, including Pots, $8 37½@$8 50; Pearls, $14@$15 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices, including Javas, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed to-day. Middlings, 33c.@36c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,250 bales, against receipts of 855 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Aug. 1	9,317
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	422,822
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	850,112
Exports since Aug. 1	5,628
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	271,665
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	472,687

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls A, 22½c.; Broadway, 21c.; Live Oak, 14½c. Bleached Shirtings—Bay Mills, 34c.; Palmer River, 25c.; Palermo, 20c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20c.; Hamilton, 18½c.; Richmond, 18½c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1¾ inch tapes, 45c.@73c., 3 inch tapes, 68c.@$1 12; Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co. Byron and Garotte, No. 1, Double Extra, No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ⅌ cent. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Portland, 11½c. Silesias—Clinton, 30c.; Lonsdale, 24c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, and desirable lots have improved in price. Sales since our last, 10,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$7 65; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 90@$9 85, chiefly at $6 90@$8 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$9 80 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75	@$7 65
Extra State	6 90	@ 9 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 40	@ 9 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 85	@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 85	@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 70	@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet but firmer in price. Sales since our last 530 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$10 80 for poor to good, and $10 80@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is very dull, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 50@$12 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 310 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day, owing in part to the advanced claims of holders. Sales have been confined to small lots, including good No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 08 and Amber State at $2 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for unsound, 81c.@82c., chiefly at 81½c. for sound mixed Western, and 90c. for Yellow do., ⅌ bushel. Oats are in request at former prices. We quote new Chicago at 40c.@44c., Milwaukee at 46c.@50c., Iowa at 52c.@55c., Jersey at 58c., State at 61c., Maryland at 57c.@58c., and Delaware at 55c.@57c., ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is quiet, with sales of 1,700 bushels, including Western at 83c., and State at $1 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request, at 80c.@$1 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue inactive, but steady, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Are in light supply and moderate request, at $4 for Eastern ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately inquired for at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been less freely offered, and has been in request, including Eastern Spruce, at $23@$26; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ⅌ sup. feet 6c.@7c.; Black Walnut, Logs, 6c.@7c.; Black Walnut, Crotches, 15c.@20.; Black Walnut, figured and blistered, 22c.@$1 25; Yellow Pine Timber, Ga., 50c.@60c.; White Oak, Logs, ⅌ cubic feet, 45c.@50c.; White Oak, Plank, ⅌ M feet, $50@$55; White Pine Shipping Boards, $30.

METALS—Copper, Iron, Lead, Tin, Spelter, and Zinc have been quiet and generally depressed in price. We quote: Ingot Copper at 29½c.@30c. ⅌ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $47@$49; Scotch Pig, $46@$50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@$110 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 12 ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Straits Tin, 19¼c.@19¾c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Banca Tin, 20c.@20½c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Sheet Zinc, 14c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.; English Cast Steel, second and first quality, 18½c.@24c.; English Spring, second and first quality, 11½c.@13c.; English Blister, second and first quality, 12½c.@20.; English Machinery, 14c.@16c.; German, second and first quality, 15c.@17¼c.; American Blister, 11½c.@13½c.; American Cast, hammered, 18c.@22c.; American Cast, rolled, 13c.@15c.; American Spring, 11c.@12½c.; American Machinery, 14c.@15c., (store prices) ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42½c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rule quiet including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@75½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $2 95@$9 25 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3@$3 62 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are in demand at buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet to-day at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude, 42½c.@45c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request and quite heavy. Sales since our last, 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $31 62@$31 68¾ for new Mess, closing at $31 62 cash; $29 50@$30 for one-year old Mess, $27 25@$27 75 for new Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, for future delivery, chiefly September and October, seller's option, at $31 62, and $31 12½, respectively. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@22c. for Hams; sales 370 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard favors buyers; sales since our last, 350 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in less request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 280 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal at $45 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 30c.@42c. for State, 43c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues in moderate request at 5c.@19½c. ⅌ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ ℔	40	@42½
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ ℔	25	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ ℔	40	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ ℔	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ ℔	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ ℔	34	@36
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ ℔	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ⅌ ℔	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ ℔	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ ℔	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ ℔	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ ℔	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ ℔	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ ℔	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ ℔	18½	@19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ ℔	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ ℔	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ ℔	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ ℔	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ ℔	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ ℔	10	@15

RICE—Has been inactive but very firmly held.

HIDES—Have been inactive and irregular in price, including *Deer:* Honduras, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 40c.@45c.: Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; and *Goat*—Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Cape 55c.@57½c., cash; Madras, 65c.@70c., cash.

SUGARS—Have been in good request and buoyant. Sales since our last, 1,200 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@13¾c.; and 150 boxes Havana, at 11¾c.@12⅞c., ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 13¾c.@16¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Cassia, in mats, at 44c., gold; Cassia, in cases, 42c., gold; Ginger, 22c.@23c., currency; Mace, 82½c.@85c., gold; No. 1 Nutmegs, 86c.@90c., gold; Pepper, 21½c.@22c., gold; Pepper, in bond, 6½c.@7c., gold; Pimento, Jamaica, 20½c., gold; Pimento, in bond, 4½c.@4⅝c.; Cloves, 26½c.@27½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 36,000 ℔s. at 19⅞c.@22c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 104,000 ℔s. at 12⅜c.@12⅝c., and 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in good request and held more firmly, including Hyson—Common to fair, 9c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ⅌ ℔. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ⅌ ℔. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ⅌ ℔. Hyson Skin and Twankay—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. ⅌ ℔. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c; superior to fine, $1@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 12@$1 25 ⅌ ℔. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ⅌ ℔. Sauchon and Canaou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 70 ⅌ ℔. Orange Pacco—Common to fine, 75c.@$1 15 ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Leaf has been in fair demand and steady. A moderate inquiry prevails for manufactured, including Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s and 12s, best, at 70c.@75c.; Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s and 12s, medium, 65c.@70c.; Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s and 12s, common, 58c.@62½c.; Half pounds, medium, 83c.@87½c.; Half pounds, common, 70c.@75c.; 32s New-York, (in bond,) 60c.; 32s Virginia, (in bond,) 62½c.; Pounds, (Virginia,) extra fine, bright, $1 20@$1 25; Pounds, (Virginia,) fine, $1@$1 10; Pounds, (Virginia,) medium, 60c.@70c.; Pounds, (Virginia,) common, 50c.@60c.; Navy Pounds, (Virginia,) best, 72½c.@75c.; Navy Pounds, (Virginia,) medium, 68c.@70c.; Navy Pounds, (Virginia,) common, 65c.@66c. ⅌ ℔.

WOOL—An improved demand prevails for domestic and foreign Wools, which are offered more freely and at rather easier yet irregular prices. The available supply of domestic fleece is liberal; of other kinds moderate.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Aug. 13, 1866.

	Cents per ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	60@65
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	55@58
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	50@52
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@75
Saxony fleece	65@70
Full blood fleece	60@65
½ and ¾ blood fleece	56@58
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	52@54
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	50@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@50
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@57
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece	25@37
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@22
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	24@36
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@22
California.	
Washed fleece	45@57
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	22@40
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@25
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@22
Pulled fine	41@50
Pulled medium	36@43
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	55@58
New-York City, super	48@52
New-York City, No. 1	30@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	60@63
Country, super	54@57
Country, No. 1	42@45
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	43@50
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@32
Tub washed	50@62

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton (by steamer) at ½d. ⅌ ℔. For other ports nothing really new.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. B. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and A DAY TOO LATE. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.

WOODS THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR and the FOUR LOVERS. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Detective JOHN S. HUNT, of Boston, has been discharged from the force. It appears that a certain amount of money was sent to the Chief of Police to be distributed among some of the detectives as a reward for services rendered in the matter of the Concord Bank robbery. About $2,800 was given to Detective HUNT, with the understanding that he should pass one-half of that amount to Detective LEEDS. This Mr. HUNT failed to do, claiming that he was entitled to double the sum due Mr. LEEDS. Mr. HUNT's refusal caused his suspension until the conclusion of the investigation, which has resulted in his discharge from the force.

The Pittsburgh *Leader* says that a case of unusual interest is soon to come up before the Courts of that city, in which a married lady charges a dentist with committing an outrage upon her while under the influence of some anæsthetic agent. It is urged for the defence that ladies, when recovered from the influence of chloroform, are apt to imagine that outrages have been committed on them, and it is the intention of the defendant to have these hallucinations fully investigated, by the introduction of the most competent and scientific testimony, for the benefit of the dental and medical professions.

A fatal accident occurred, on Saturday, at the Penitentiary in process of erection at Syracuse. The workmen were engaged in putting up a heavy brick cornice, about one hundred feet in length, when the scaffold supports, acting as a lever, pryed off some seventy-five or eighty feet of the cornice, which fell to the ground, burying in its descent several workmen who were filling their hods with brick. One was instantly killed and several others were seriously wounded.

At Tipton, Mo., on the 28th of July, Rev. HARVEY CHAPIN, Presbyterian minister, aged 60 years, and late of Michigan, was burned to death by the accidental catching fire of his dwelling house. Himself and three children were at one time safe from danger, but in his anxiety to reach a trunk sitting at the head of the stairs, and containing a small amount of gold, he fell with the burning stairs, and in a moment more the entire roof fell upon him.

The Second Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in the United States will convene at Baltimore on the first Sunday in October. The Archbishop of Baltimore will preside. The Bishop of Newark, in announcing the Council to his clergy, says there are a large number of important practical questions affecting the discipline of the Church, and its greater efficiency, some of them growing out of the present condition of things, which need to be determined and enforced.

A letter from Leavenworth says that shafts are being sunk throughout the State for coal, the surveys made by prominent geologists warranting the efforts made. Coal has been discovered in large quantities upon the prairies and within a radius of ten miles from Leavenworth, but there are parties now engaged in boring for coal within the city proper, and a shaft has been sunk five hundred feet.

A young woman, 18 years of age, named ELIZA GERDING, was burned to death at Newark, on Sunday, by the explosion of a kerosene oil can. She was trying to start a fire with the kerosene, and approached the stove with the open can in one hand and a lighted match in the other, when the match, by some means, ignited the kerosene, and the can containing it exploded, the contents being scattered over her.

The Portsmouth *Chronicle* speaks of a new counterfeit of the fractional currency, of the denomination of twenty-five cents, which has made its appearance in New-Hampshire. The head of Fessenden, which is otherwise well engraved, has a black spot under the eye. In the lower left hand corner of the counterfeit the word "Assistant" has the two last letters transposed, making it "Assistatn."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Aug. 7 says: "The first bale of this year's crop of cotton, so far as we are informed, was received here yesterday by Mr. E. W. BURBANK. It was raised in Jefferson parish by J. M. TAYLOR & SON, and is classed as 'good middling.' It seems to be of fine staple, and we hope the crop of the State may all turn out as well."

A railroad train at York, Penn., containing Gov. CURTIN, Gen. GEARY, and ladies, and a party of soldiers, was attacked by a party of roughs on Saturday. Fire-arms were discharged, and stones and other missiles were thrown at the train. Several soldiers were wounded. The train was stopped, and the soldiers went after the attacking party, who fled.

The corner-stone of the new Carney Hospital, at South Boston, so named from ANDREW CARNEY, who bequeathed the property, was laid on Sunday. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father HITZELBERGER, of Washington, D. C., and was on the subject of charity, with the story of the Good Samaritan for a text.

The new armory building at the Colt Fire Arms Company's works, Hartford, Conn., will be one of the finest structures used for manufacturing purposes in New-England. It will be five hundred feet long and sixty wide, the same size of the building destroyed by fire two years and a half ago. The foundation walls and basement are finished.

It was rumored in Norfolk that the property of HENRY A. WISE had been restored to him. It is situated near Drummondtown on the eastern shore of Virginia. It is said that the freedmen occupying it have been ordered to vacate it, and that an agent has been sent from Washington to put Mr. WISE in possession.

The recent General Order issued by Gen. GRANT, requiring department commanders to forward copies of such newspapers within their respective commands, as contained sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, with a view to their suppression, has been revoked.

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, has decided that the only protection to the owner against the payment of a bond or Seven-thirty note that may have been stolen is by entering a *caveat* at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A large flag-staff, ninety-seven feet in heighth, has been erected at the National Union Cemetery, at City Point. There was quite a gathering of soldiers, resident and visitors, and a number of ladies sang popular airs on the occasion. The Cemetery itself comprises four acres and contains 3,700 graves.

The Congressional act allowing Portland to import building material free of duty for one year is worth $200,000 to the city. The Portland Sugar-House Company, which lost a million dollars by the fire, has petitioned for exemption from taxation for five years.

GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, billiard champion of Connecticut, who has held the cue against all comers for the two years ending on the 18th inst., is to have a grand reception at Hartford on that day. A new tournament will soon be inaugurated to secure a successor to Mr. HUBBELL.

A shop-keeper of Boston was last week convicted of selling one-half gill of whisky, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and to suffer thirty days' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to give $1,000 bonds not to violate the liquor law for one year.

At Saybrook, Conn., on Saturday last, two young men, in an heroic humor under the invigorating influences of a drinking saloon, concluded to substitute laudanum for their wonted beverages. One died the same day and the other was not expected to live.

WILLIAM EVERETT, of Boston, son of the late EDWARD EVERETT, has presented to the Unitarian Society at Winchester, a very beautiful and appropriate set of silver for the communion service. Some of the plate had belonged to his father.

DANIEL ELLARD, a Boston coffin-maker, was arrested on Saturday evening, his wife having died on that evening, it is supposed from the effects of a severe beating he gave her three days before.

A schoolmistress in Lenox, Mass., was arrested and bound over for trial last week, for an aggravated assault upon a child 3½ years of age, because he did not spell "fox."

JACOB TOME, Esq., of Port Deposit, Md., has proposed to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that town to build the congregation a new church, costing $25,000.

GEORGE W. HAMBLETT, proprietor of the New-England House at Newburyport, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail at Ipswich, and to pay a fine of $50, for liquor selling.

The white laborers on some buildings in Boston have refused to work with some negroes who are employed as masons' tenders, and are at present on a strike.

Commodore R. B. HITCHCOCK, for some time commander of the Gosport Navy-Yard, has been relieved by Rear-Admiral STEPHEN C. ROWAN.

Mayor STEVENS, of Portland, acknowledges the receipt of private contributions from citizens, amounting to $23,096 30.

The wells at Norfolk and Portsmouth (Va.) have dried up, and the only water to be obtained is retailed by the gallon, and even tumbler-full.

The number of deaths in Boston last week was 101, of which 42 were of foreign parentage and 65 were of children under five years of age.

LOCAL NEWS.

MICHAEL MCDONALD, 16 years of age, jumped from a Second-avenue car yesterday morning, and fell on the pavement. He was dragged several yards, sustaining a compound fracture of the leg and other injuries. The limb will have to be amputated, and the House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital considers his recovery doubtful. Coroner NAUMANN held an examination, and the jury exonerated the driver.

Since Friday of last week no City car robberies have been reported, and but few arrests made of professional thieves. A notorious member of the fraternity, known as "Fatty Davis," refused to allow his photograph to be taken, so he was sent to the Island for sixty days as a vagrant. The new system has proved a perfect success.

A banking institution for colored people was formally opened yesterday at the corner of Bleecker and Laurens streets. Several thousand dollars, in sums varying from $1 to $1,000, were deposited by colored people. The building was thronged with visitors of both sexes, white and black, throughout the day.

The Board of Councilmen held a session yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when considerable routine business was transacted, after which the veto message of the Mayor on the patent elevated railway was received and laid over. The Board adjourned to Monday, Sept. 3.

Queen EMMA and suite left this City yesterday morning for Washington, whither she goes as the guest of the Government. She was accompanied by Mr. CHILTON, of the State Department, and Mr. ODELL, Hawaiian Consul.

First Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, delivered an opinion yesterday in the Percy contempt case. After an able review of the law on the subject, the Judge comes to the conclusion that Mr. PERCY must be remanded to jail to serve out his time.

Fire Marshal BAKER's semi-annual report sets forth that for the six months ending May 31, there were 228 fires; that the losses amounted to $3,936,407, insurance $7,302,320, and the amount paid by the Underwriters $3,034,270.

Thd Supreme Court, at Special Term, granted decrees of divorce yesterday in the cases of HENRY JAMES *vs.* MARY JAMES and AGATHE MOLLENHAUER *vs.* EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 946, the same as in the previous week. Of these 250 were from cholera, and 198 of the cholera deaths occurred in the public institutions.

Only seven cases of cholera were reported on the bulletin of the Sanitary Inspectors yesterday. The disease is on the decline in this city.

FRANCIS HALL, late of the *Commercial Advertiser* in this city, died at his residence on Saturday, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 378, of which 113 were by cholera.

Gold was ⅛ ₩ cent. dearer yesterday. Exchange on London dull. Money easy. Stocks active, at prices higher than Saturday in the forenoon, but irregular at the close of the day.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a somewhat restricted scale yesterday. Flour and Wheat were quoted higher. Cotton, Provisions and Whisky heavy. The Freight engagements were unimportant.

The receipts of beef cattle, yesterday, at the "National Drove-yards" was about 2,800. Trade was quite moderate, and before night, rather dull. Prices dropped down also about ½c. ₩ lb. lower than the quotations of last Monday, yet there is no encouragement that the price of beef will fall very much lower than the average prices for two months past. Beef cattle are by no means a drug. If trade is really dull and prices slow one week, the next week finds the prices fully up to the old quotations. The heavy supply and the storm of yesterday produced the small change in prices. Cows and calves are a trifle duller than last week, with only a moderate supply. Transactions in sheep and lambs are moderate, the arrivals for the week fully equal to the demand, and prices range from 6½c.@7c. For prime sheep, 7¼c.@7½c. have been paid for a few lots. In some instances sales were slow; but the supply for the week will all be exhausted at these prices before the receipts for next week are ready for sale.

THE "WAGON LOAD OF RICH MEN."—For many years the *Tribune* has begged in its piteous way and bent its flexible knees in supplication that the rich men of the country would leave their fascinating counting-rooms and take part in conventions, nominations and elections, so that their influence might help to improve the character of the persons chosen to responsible offices. In compliance with this urgent persuasion a considerable number of men of wealth, such as ALEX. T. STEWART, WM. B. ASTOR, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and many others popularly known as millionaires, have taken an interest in the Philadelphia Union Convention. What says the *Tribune?* It has pursued them from day to day with the sharpest blackguardism of billingsgate; stigmatized them in every form and by every epithet that malignity could coin, and poured over each and every one the double-distilled venom of disappointed ambition and toothless rage. Its favorite characterization is the "wagon load of rich men" driven to a convention for the purpose of sounding the depths of their pockets. It is among things possible that the "wagon load" may remember these courtesies; if they do not, it will evince an amount of pitying charity for the gross offence that will do more honor to their hearts than to their heads. Col. DAMAS says "Curses are like young chickens, and always come home to roost."

Europe—The Threatening Aspect of Affairs.

At no period, either before or during the sharp and decisive German conflict, has the situation in Europe presented a darker aspect than it does now. We have London news by the Cable of yesterday's date. We have Continental reports scarcely forty-eight hours old. And unless we are altogether deceived as to the sources of the intelligence thus brought hither, the grand contest for position, for influence and for permanent political ascendancy in Europe is only just opening.

The quarrel from being primarily a German, or, in a measure, a civil conflict, bids fair to develop into a Gallo-Prussian War—ostensibly for the revision of a boundary line marked out barely fifty years ago—but, in reality, for the status and dignity of leadership in Continental Europe. The demands for territorial compensation submitted to Prussia by the French Cabinet, of which we had a positive and distinct announcement in yesterday's telegram, are to be met, according to a semi-official Berlin journal, by a prompt refusal. These demands the Prussian organ—which speaks for BISMARCK—characterizes as "absurd." It reminds the Government of the Emperor, that in the German quarrel France has had nothing at stake. And the tone in which this is said as clearly indicates defiance, as any semi-official utterance from Prussia since the conflict began.

Italy, meanwhile, will apparently cease to continue a party to the quarrel, by the cession of Venetia, to which the Government of Vienna has consented; the term of the armistice between that Power and Austria having been extended. In that result, the new conflict would be one involving the question of German solidarity and strength, as against French aggrandizement and modern Cæsarism. In such a contest BISMARCK would, doubtless, carry with him far more of the sympathies of Liberal men throughout the world than he has done hitherto.

The Convention.

The profound and universal popular interest in the National Union Convention which meets to-day, is not merely because of the grand moral spectacle afforded of a Congress composed of representative citizens from all sections and States of the Union, but has its broad and two-fold basis in a wide-spread dissatisfaction with things as they have been in the past, and a general hope that some means will be devised for bettering the political condition of the country, and bringing to a peaceful solution the grave questions of national concern which loom up so threateningly for our future prospects.

It is certain that all parties have for a year past been thoroughly dissatisfied with the state of our political affairs—the Radicals as well as the Conservatives, the North no less than the South. There have been extreme differences as to the nature of the remedy for our troubles, but our troubles themselves have been too palpable and painful to have their existence denied, or for dispute as to the pressing necessity of a remedy. There has been no peace or unity in the land; no all-embracing concord of the States; none of the old fraternity of universal Americanism among the people. The country has been rent and held asunder; one body of States has been arrayed against another, and the people have been kept distracted by the fury of faction. The controversies have not been such as ordinarily divide political parties in this as in other free countries, and which are necessary to the proper balancing of principles valuable in themselves but apt to be carried to extremes that imperil other principles equally valuable. They have not been carried on under such conditions as in other years governed our political controversies—which, though often bitter, always recognized the supremacy of the fundamental law of the land. Our latter-day dissensions have touched the very foundations of our Government, and have affected all the parts and forms of our republican structure. And there have been brought to them such a violence of temper and such a radicalism of opinion as to threaten the very existence of the public peace, and make the continuance of a National Constitutional Union impossible. We have seen the ruling party in Congress not only destroying the vital right of representation, and keeping one-third of the States from participation in the Government to whose laws they have sworn fealty; but we have seen them, for partisan purposes, upholding measures which would make that exclusion perpetual and permanently prostrate the Constitution bequeathed to us by the fathers. We have seen them, led by reckless men, turning the powers of legislation, which ought to be used for the equal welfare of the whole people, into a mere means of perpetuating sectional animosity, gratifying party malice and pandering to personal ends. We have seen them continuing war on the South after it had laid down its arms, exacting conditions from the Southern people that no one dreamt of while they were in rebellion, and seeking to establish a policy of vengeance in the name of a people who had no feelings but those of magnanimity toward the fallen foe.

It became evident some time ago to all patriotic and thoughtful men that the state of political anarchy in which the country had been plunged by desperate politicians could not last. The loyal, conservative people, the friends of the Constitution, of National Union and civil order—those who saw that reason, not passion, mutual amity, not enmity, must prevail under our form of government—would either be compelled to combine for the purpose of thwarting the machinations of schemers and fanatics, or those fanatics and schemers would drive the country from bad to worse, until finally it was precipitated into evils from which it was supposed the triumphs of our arms had permanently saved us. It was this thought and these men that gave birth to the idea of the Convention; and no sooner was the idea put forth than its vital power and popularity became apparent. It was recognized in every State, North and South, East and West, by men with every kind of political antecedents, and by tens of thousands who, though they had fought on opposing sides in the late war, were willing to join as friends and countrymen for the attainment of an end which they could now honorably seek in common. It had become evident that all the States were to remain in one Union, that all the people were to live under one Government; and in recognizing unreservedly this fact as fixed and irrevocable, the States and people of the South became as deeply interested in the public welfare as those of the North. If it were a fact, nothing could be more desirable than that it should speedily appear in fitting action and results—mutual action among all the States, universal and beneficent results for the people of the whole land. And in attempting to bring about these results, or to pave the way for their being brought about, the Convention commanded popular support of a character and to an extent unequaled by any political movement in the nation's history.

This first National Union Convention that our country has had for many long years is looked to by the people with a hope that is almost sacred in its earnestness. The South and the North have passed through a sea of blood since last they met together for council. After our fields of sanguinary strife and our years of enmity, we meet to work unitedly for a common purpose, and to labor for a cause that cannot but have the smiles of Heaven.

"Light and Truth."

For genuine cant and downright hypocrisy, imported into politics and used for partisan purposes, the reader of our City journals has not far to travel. Nowhere under the sun will he find them in more palpable form than in the columns of the Radical *Tribune.*

Advertising for subscribers to an "Extra," projected for the campaign, our cotemporary exclaims, "Let light and truth be systematically diffused to every neighborhood, every fireside, throughout our broad country." To which, of course, all pious souls will reverently say Amen.

But where shall "light and truth" be sought? What agency shall be employed in their diffusion? Certainly not the *Tribune,* which is more systematically mendacious than any other journal in the country. We submit that before talking of "truth" it should have purged itself of the shameless falsehood of which we convicted it on Saturday. It ought not to mock "light and truth" by mentioning either until it repent of its lying version of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON's report, and furnish some guarantee of veracity in the future. Nay, so indifferent is it to its reputation as well as to truth, that it is content to remain silent under an exposure which would have shamed any other newspaper into explanation and apology. This fact stands, therefore—that the *Tribune,* which touts for subscribers under a pretended love for "light and truth," was on Friday guilty of mutilating a public document, omitting material statements and garbling others, yet, nevertheless, representing it as the entire document, and commenting upon it as such. To help its partisan game, it studiously kept back "light" and violated truth.

Again, the *Tribune* of yesterday enumerated half a dozen disciples of VALLANDIGHAM as types of the great body of the Northern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. None knows better than the *Tribune* that its statement in this regard is inaccurate and unjust. None knows better that the Vallandighams are a powerless fraction of the party which they have injured by their alliance, while at Philadelphia they are nowhere. None knows better that the authorized delegations from this State, from Massachusetts, and from a large majority of districts in the North, have a more consistent record for loyalty to the Union than the editor of the *Tribune* can boast of. The gentlemen chosen at Saratoga never asserted the right of States to secede, and never intrigued to achieve a dishonorable peace. And there are few other Northern delegations whose members may not confidently challenge comparison with Mr. GREELEY. Only among the original secessionists of the South shall we meet his peer, in respect of the advocacy of secession as a right to be exerted at pleasure. If the *Tribune* would really diffuse "light and truth," it should reproduce its own expositions of the secession doctrine, and its various efforts to produce a surrender of the Union cause during the war.

Further violence is done to "light and truth" by the publication of falsehoods so gross as this, which we take from yesterday's *Tribune:*

> "The purpose of forcing Representatives of the rebel States into Congress, in defiance of the loyal oath, by Presidential fiat and military power, is openly avowed, with threats that those who resist it shall be treated as rebels, and a civil war thus kindled throughout the North and West."

Here is "Chinese thunder" with a vengeance! In not a single case that we are aware of has the purpose referred to been avowed. We challenge the *Tribune* to name a prominent public man, or a prominent journal, of the Conservative Party, Republican or Democratic, that has afforded the slightest ground for the allegation. All threats of civil war, all plans looking to that end, all proceedings tending to promote it, have been radical in their origin. And the *Tribune* is resorting to a clumsy trick when it imputes to opponents a purpose which has never been heard of except in connection with its own friends.

The *Tribune's* respect for "light and truth" is akin to that for the Sabbath, as recently manifested in its columns. The journal which attempted to gain a reputation for sanctity by imputing to cotemporaries the sin of laboring on Sunday, while every branch of the *Tribune* establishment notoriously works as regularly on Sunday as on Monday, is not likely to heed "light and truth" when they happen to be in its way. Just now it has a decided preference for darkness and falsehood.

Six Months' Fires in New-York.

The semi-annual report of Fire-Marshal BAKER, which is just submitted to the Common Council, shows an increase of fifty-six fires over the same period last year, while the losses were $47,897 less. The aggregate losses for the six months now reported amount, however, to the large sum of $3,936,407, which is an extent of disaster from frequently preventible causes which it is sad to contemplate. That a City like ours should suffer, by what is often carelessness, to the extent of nearly eight millions of dollars a year would seem incredible were not the figures before us. And the case is not improved by a recollection of how much of the property destroyed was not insured, and of how thriftless very many persons are in respect to the safety of their possessions. Thirty-seven deaths by fire or accompanying circumstances took place, and twenty-two persons were arrested for arson, the total number of fires being 228.

We are glad to see that the Marshal speaks with cordiality and fairness of the paid Fire Department. That body has had many difficulties to contend with, and many enemies before whom to justify their fitness for their work. There can be no doubt if an impartial judgment be formed, that the department is on the whole faithful and effective. The improved aspect of the City—the absence of the yelling, screeching crowd that used to run with the machine—the order at the scenes of great conflagrations—the readiness and promptitude with which the steamers are brought out, and the average success in not only checking fire but in preventing its extension to adjoining buildings, have been noteworthy. Discipline, the best adjunct of any force, has been well maintained, and the uniform of the department has not been dishonored in more than a few instances. And one chief element of trouble in past years—the union of politics with the preservation of life and property—is at an end, a result for which all good citizens are thankful. Of course the men had to accustom themselves to a new order of things, and to learn also a new system of tactics in fighting against the fiery element, but they were entitled to fair play in estimating their zeal and usefulness. The Marshal says they have been zealous, and the public we believe indorses the statement. The service is one often of severe toil and great peril. It is therefore, an honorable one, and honorable to the paid employe no less than to the volunteer. Upon its faithfulness depends great interests. It stands as a constant picket-guard against the surprises of a terrible foe. It may fail sometimes to do all that may be expected of it, but if the praise due for its brave and unshrinking discharge of its duty be weighed against occasional shortcomings, there will be a large preponderance of the praise over the blame.

WHO IS WHO?—Delegates to the National Union Convention and their friends will be interested in the alleged political history of a large number of prominent gentlemen, printed on another page. It is copied from the New-York *Tribune* of yesterday, and we give it solely upon the authority of that courteous, mild-spoken and accurate paper. It is doubtless a fair specimen of the treatment that every nominee for office may expect who does not stand upon the platform of "Negro Equality and d—n the President!"

The Position of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana.

Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, does not stand where he stood a year ago. He admits, for himself, that his views as regards reconstruction have altered. Now, as none of the fundamental features of the great problem before the country have varied one atom, we are curious enough to inquire into this remarkable instance of political conversion.

Gov. WELLS' official record is a public one. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana in 1864, upon the same ticket with Gov. HAHN, this ticket being supported both by the Democratic and the Free State Convention. On the 4th of March, 1865, upon the resignation of Gov. HAHN, Mr. WELLS assumed the Gubernatorial functions. The Convention of 1864 had met months before and submitted to the people of the State a new Constitution, emancipating unconditionally all the slaves—amounting to over 300,000—and placing the negro and the white man upon an equality before the law; and this Constitution had been ratified by an overwhelming majority of the people then within the limits of United States authority. Although the Convention which framed this Constitution had it in its power to grant universal suffrage, and to disfranchise all who had supported the rebellion, it had wisely refrained from adopting either of these sweeping measures. Of the conduct of the Convention in this matter, Gen. BANKS, while yet in command at New-Orleans, said that the reluctance of the people to embark again upon the stormy sea of politics made it necessary to present before them every possible motive to induce them to assist in the reestablishment of civil government, and that if the Convention had established universal suffrage, the result would have been *an almost entire negro constituency.*

Only a few weeks after WELLS became Acting Governor, the war closed. In June, the rebel Gov. ALLEN declared his own administration at an end. A week afterward Gov. WELLS issued a proclamation inviting all the citizens of the State to participate in the reorganization of the State in their several parishes. He invited them to bury the animosities of the past out of sight and forever. It was not the past, but the present and future, with which they had to deal. In regard to offices which he had to fill, whether those regularly within his appointment, or those which he was compelled to fill provisionally, to meet pressing emergencies, he invited them to recommend persons of proper character, promising to follow their suggestions. He urged upon them prompt and unanimous action. The people in nearly every parish responded to the call, and, on his part, the Governor kept his promises to the letter. He signed, also, the petitions of those who sought pardon from the President.

The Fall election took place on the 5th of September. There were two principal parties—the National Democratic and the National Conservative Union. The former advocated a new convention to frame another constitution; claimed compensation for emancipated slaves, and declared that this was "a white man's Government," and that under no circumstances could persons of African descent be considered as citizens of the United States, or as having any equality with the white race. The Conservative Union Party were in favor of retaining the Constitution of 1864. Gov. WELLS was nominated by both parties, and he accepted both nominations, declaring that he held the platforms of both to be essentially in unison! The extremes on either side (Secession or Radical) stood aloof. WELLS was elected by between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand votes. Between five and six thousand votes were cast for Ex-Gov. ALLEN by the friends of the latter.

Certainly, Gov. WELLS was not elected upon a Radical platform; for, the very next month after his election, the Radicals held a mass meeting at New-Orleans, and there determined to send to Washington Mr. WARMOUTH as a delegate from "the Territory of Louisiana," claiming that he had been elected for this purpose, mainly by 19,000 negro votes. At this meeting resolutions were adopted to the effect that nine-tenths of the white people of the State were disloyal, and that Congress ought not to recognize Louisiana as a State, except in the usual course adopted in reference to Territories.

This was the policy adopted by the Radicals—a policy which has failed of Congressional support, though it has received ample encouragement from the faction led by Messrs. SUMNER and STEVENS—a policy, too, with which, at that time, Gov. WELLS had no connection. Very lately, however, the Governor has thought fit to turn against the Conservative Unionists who helped to elect him, and has gone over to the Radicals. The explanation given of this conversion in his recent address to the people of Louisiana is not very satisfactory. He claims that the Conservatives have disappointed him, and abused the confidence which he too hastily reposed in their good faith. They have proved themselves, he says, to be as disloyal as they ever were. Immediately after the reorganization of the civil Government, they set themselves to work to get the absolute control of the State, and they have succeeded. The Legislature was determined to set aside the Constitution of 1864; it started the movement for a convention to frame a Constitution suited to its designs, and was turned from its purpose only by the opposition of President JOHNSON.

Now, does the Governor forget that this Democratic Legislature was elected upon the same ticket with himself, and in accordance with a platform which he substantially indorsed—a platform which declared distinctly in favor of a new Constitution? He regrets his conciliatory policy. Well, admit that under the operation of this policy certain evils have resulted, still, on the whole, has it not worked successfully? And would not the evils necessarily consequent upon a different policy have been far greater? Beside, is it not fair to consider whether the evils which he claims have resulted from a conciliatory policy, were really due to that policy or to something else? Have not the hopes held out by such men as BOUTWELL and STEVENS to the Radicals of Louisiana led them to believe that *they*—although greatly in the minority, unless supported by the votes of freedmen—ought to have that absolute control of the State which they deny to a Conservative majority? Has not this belief led them to assume an attitude which, by that law of antagonism which holds always in politics, has brought to the surface all the animosities of the past, which a year ago Gov. WELLS thought should be forever buried from sight?

It would not be so very strange if the policy inaugurated by the Radicals in Congress, of conducting the movements for a peaceful restoration of the Union on war principles, should have had its effect upon those who were so lately rebels in arms. The continuance of animosity on the one side naturally begets animosity on the other.

The apology offered by Gov. WELLS for his course in support of a revolutionary Convention, is very unsatisfactory. It simply means that the issues of 1860-'61 are to be reverted to, and are to displace those of 1865-'66; that the term "loyalist" is only to be applied to those who have never been disloyal and to negroes, and not to those who now swear allegiance in good faith to the Government; and that the Radicals and negroes are to be the repositories of all political power in the South. It is true, the Governor asserts, that the people of Louisiana are not sincere in their professions of allegiance; but he gives no other proof of his assertion than the fact, that the people refuse to elect to office Radicals upon their platform of universal suffrage.

Gov. WELLS was justly opposed to the Constitutional Convention proposed, by the Legislature. The Constitution of 1864 was all that any loyal man could wish for as a basis of restoration, being in perfect harmony with the Federal Constitution. The Conservative Unionists of Louisiana to-day adhere to the Constitution. But Gov. WELLS, turning his back upon these men, and having already thrown his influence against a Convention proposed by the Legislature in accordance with the means instituted in the Constitution of 1864, providing for its own amendment, yields to the pressure of a Radical minority, and supports a Convention which is acknowledged by its heartiest supporters to be illegal, and which, in its attempted change of the Constitution, proceeds in direct antagonism to the provisions it had adopted when it framed the Constitution! It needs no argument to prove that when a constitution, including distinct provisions for its own amendment, has once been ratified and adopted, the Convention which framed it has no more right to attempt its revision or its overthrow, by means antagonistic to those provisions, than any other body of men. And if the Convention in addition to such illegality, calls upon the class in whose interest the change is to be made—as *was* done in the present case—to support its action by intimidation, such a body of men may consider themselves kindly used by the historian if he goes no further than to call it "a Revolutionary Convention."

It was such a body of men, and acting thus, that Gov. WELLS supported by his official sanction and coöperation; from such a body of men that he sought relief for what he conceived to be the evils consequent upon a too conciliatory policy—a body of men denounced even by the majority of those who had constituted its members in 1864. President JOHNSON advised against the Convention proposed by the State Legislature of Louisiana, a Convention which would have been perfectly *legal,* and no one accuses him of unwarrantable interference or usurpation for *that;* this charge was reserved until he refused to countenance the revived Convention of 1864, the consequence of whose revolutionary attempt was the terrible and disgraceful riot of July 30. It would have been well for Governor WELLS if he had been as consistent with his own past record as the President has been with his.

Gov. WELLS' action in connection with the Convention of 1864, interpreted by the spirit of his late address, is indicative of a strange determination on his part. He thought he had made a great blunder—that he had been too hasty in adopting his policy of reconciliation. He saw no legal mode of retracing the path which he had taken. He resolved therefore to cut the Gordian knot which he could not untie, and to reinstate the Radicals in power by a revolutionary movement of which the reassembling of this Jacobin Convention was to have been the first step. Undoubtedly, but for the attempt to intimidate the people by armed freedmen, this Convention would not have been interrupted, yet it is likely that its proceedings would have resulted in a revolution in the interest of universal suffrage. Gen. SHERIDAN evidently takes this view of the case, and he declares that if he had been present he would have arrested the leaders in this revolutionary movement, whom as our readers know he has characterized as "bad men."

WHO IS TO BLAME?—A correspondent calls to describe an accident which occurred at the Hoboken Ferry, on Sunday evening, on the Jersey side. A very large crowd was waiting at the Christopher-street slip for an incoming boat. The boat came in, but steered for the Barclay-street slip, and one of the attendants sang out to the crowd to proceed to the latter. Terrible confusion ensued, and a girl was run over by a carriage which was driven off the boat at the higher slip, through the crowd. While we print this statement, we abstain from saying more than that the crowding, the lighting, the arrangements of the ferry are said to be unworthy of so great a line of travel. There is a fast-growing feeling of indignation, as we are assured, against it. The remedy does not lie with us, but we cannot refuse to print what reaches us upon the subject, and ask who is to blame?

Long Branch.

A grand hop came off at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, on Friday evening, Aug. 10, which was attended in full force by the *élite* among the visitors at the Branch and surrounding places, and is pronounced to have been equal in attendance, beauty and display to any ever held at that popular place of resort. It is said that over one thousand guests were present, and that the value of the diamonds, other jewels and laces, (to say nothing of the rich toilettes and dresses,) displayed upon the occasion, amounted by actual calculation to over half a million of dollars. And yet, under the admirable management of the ball, not a single article of jewelry or dress was lost, mislaid or stolen. All passed off in perfect harmony and zest, until the large assemblage had broken up and retired.

GEORGIA.

How Planters Treat their Freedmen—The Relations Between the Former Masters and Slaves—An Illustration in Point—A Plantation Barbecue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Oglethorpe County, Ga.,
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1866.

During the past year I have read a great deal in Radical newspapers about the ill-treatment and hatred of the negroes by the white inhabitants of "the States lately in rebellion." Quite recently I was shown a copy of the New-York *Tribune,* a full page of which was covered by what Bill Arp would call "garbled extracts" from the evidence taken before the Reconstruction (?) Committee of Congress, proving, among other terrible things, that the antipathy of the white to the black race is universal, and that former slave-owners wreak all their vengeance for their loss of property on the freedmen, as the *teterrima causa* of all the mischief.

It is true that during the past year, although I lived and moved and had my being in the State of Georgia, where many of these terrible things occurred, and where the freedmen are so brutally treated the rumor is that it has been found necessary to renew martial law, I have never been able to see or hear, except from Radical journals, any of this lamentable wickedness. On the contrary, so far as my observation has gone, I see every reason to commend the negroes for their moderation and general good conduct, and the whites for the generosity, forbearance and kindness with which they treat their former bondsmen. When negro emancipation was suddenly proclaimed last year, no one dared to hope that the social revolution would pass over as harmlessly as it has passed, or that the industrial system would have sustained so slight a shock.

I happened to be in the neighborhood of this place on Saturday last, Aug. 3, and was invited by my friend, Col. DAVID C. BARROW, to be present at the barbecue which he always gave his slaves when they "laid by" the crop, and which he continues to give his freedmen on the same occasion. Mr. BARROW is a very extensive and very successful planter. He owned a large number of slaves, and has relatively lost as largely by emancipation and by the war as anybody in Georgia. He and his son, Capt. POPE BARROW, own and work three large plantations in Oglethorpe and Greene counties, and the barbecue to which I was invited was for the entertainment of the hands of these three places. All these hands were the former slaves of Mr. BARROW, who were born and brought up on the plantations, and who having contracted to work for him for a share of the crop, have steadily and faithfully done their duty.

The scene of the entertainment was in a magnificent grove of giant oaks, which were full-grown trees before "the days when GEORGE the Third was King," close by a spring, the very sight of which, as it gushes boldly from the rock in the hill side, tempers the fervid heat of the sun, and about fifty yards distant from the old high-gabled and dormer-windowed homestead in which many generations of Mr. BARROW's family have lived before him.

The recipients of the feast numbered about one hundred and fifty men, women and children. I was particularly struck by the neatness, cleanliness and *becomingness* of their dress and appearance. But very few of the women wore the waterfall, the Pamela hat, or the Duplex Elliptic tilter, and but few of the men the paper collar and the pants and waistcoat of the Broadway swell. They looked comfortable, respectable and happy, and I have every reason to believe they were so.

The dinner was excellent and excellently prepared, and consisted exclusively of the products of the plantation. The meats were all barbecued, and I doubt whether SOYER could have done them as precisely "to a turn" as did the sable artist who presided over this part of the preparations. These meats, with bushels of corn, barrels of potatoes, beets, tomatoes, cabbage and a variety of other vegetables, with chicken pies, peach pies, custard, water melons, and cantaloupes were the solids, and spring water and gallons of rich milk constituted the liquids. All these good things were served with the utmost neatness and regularity. When all was ready, the freedmen on one side of the tables and the women on the other, the foreman, a negro named MUNRO, asked "the congregation" before they began to eat to allow him to say a few words. He told them that they must all remember how a little more than a year ago "Massa DAVE" came down and told them they "was free," that they could do as they pleased, and go away "if they felt like it," and that he was the first man who told them they were free whom they believed. They must also remember how "Massa DAVE" told them that if they would stay on the place in their old homes and work, what he would do for them and how he would treat them, and has he not done everything he promised, and has he not "done a good part by them?" "If," said he in conclusion, "you all feel as I do, you will thank Massa DAVE to-day for the good part he has done by you." A universal wish being expressed "to hear some words from Massa DAVE," Mr. BARROW spoke to them for a few minutes, expressing his satisfaction at their conduct during the past year, congratulating them on the success of their crops, assuring them of his undiminished interest in their welfare and happiness, and that as long as they chose to stay and work as they had done, their homes should never be disturbed. All the hands then approached him, to express their thanks and their good feeling for him and his family. I wish that the authors of the harrowing tales of negro sufferings and the barbarous cruelties of the slave-owners, could have been present to see the honest, grateful emotion which these negroes exhibited as they thanked their former owner for his kindness and asked to be allowed to serve him another year. If they are not entirely abandoned to the pursuit of envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, this sight, this practical evidence of the relations between the late slaves and masters, would have made them abandon their hateful mission, and henceforth, by a strict adherence to truth, atone in some measure for the many wrongs they have done, and the still greater number of wrongs they desired to do.

I was very much impressed by the scene. It was the close of the first agricultural year of free labor. The experiment of voluntary negro labor had been tried in this case and had proved successful. The crops were very fine and the cultivation of them perfect. The moderation, docility and general good conduct of the free negro had been satisfactorily proved on a large scale, and what was more unmistakably proven to me than anything else was the cordial good will and mutual confidence which subsisted between the negroes and their former owners. So far from the negro having any distrust or ill-will toward his master, he looks to him for advice and help, and regards him with affection; and so far from the planter feeling a grudge against his late slaves, he prefers to retain them as his laborers, feels the kindness toward them of old association, and treats them with more forbearance and liberality than they can receive from any stranger. A remarkable proof of this was furnished me on the occasion I have attempted to describe. Only two or three of Mr. BARROW's negroes left his place after emancipation to seek employment elsewhere. All who left were present at the barbecue and begged Mr. B. to allow them "to come home at Christmas," and one of these, who is dissatisfied with his present employer, did not go for redress to the Bureau, but came to consult his old master as to what he ought to do, knowing that "he would give him the best advice."

After they had fully enjoyed the bounteous repast prepared for them, which they ate with a decency and propriety which would shame the guests at many a hotel *table d'hôte* that I have seen, an old fiddler, taking his seat under a kingly oak, struck up "The Arkansas Traveler" and gave the signal—"On with the dance; let joy be unconfined," which all seemed ready to obey.

When I saw the tears of gratitude and heartfelt joy which fell from many of those negroes as they greeted their employers and acknowledged "the good part he had done by them;" and when I witnessed the emotion with which their simple greetings were received, I thought how crushingly the scene before me refuted the slanders with which little officials and prejudiced partisans still strive to persecute and oppress the unfortunate people of this section, and I thought I would try to describe it for the TIMES, which has so often spoken words of kindness and goodwill to the South, and whose columns have been ever open to truth and justice.

QUELQUEFOIS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Burglaries—Emigration of Negroes—White Labor—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 9, 1866.

The most noticeable feature of the news in our midst for the last several days is the frequency—the almost nightly occurrence, in fact—of burglaries. The houses of our citizens are found to have been entered during the night, by parties intimately acquainted with the details of the household arrangements, family hours, and the whereabouts of valuables. In some instances articles of little value have been taken, such as clothes, trunks, umbrellas, hats, etc.; while in other instances evidences of much searching remain while very few articles are taken away. A few of the cases indicate the skill and daring of the professional burglar; but in general the work is of so clumsy a character that it must have been by novices. Most of the recent cases indicate that the household servants—those employed upon the premises—are the parties who give the information to the robbers, if they do not go so far as to assist in the work itself. In all this petty stealing there is nothing that would excite a remark in a large city; but in so quiet a community as Columbia, it is the cause of much remark and of considerable solicitude.

The emigration of negroes is encouraged on all hands, and there seems to be something doing in that way. The negroes have opened an office in which a secretary keeps a record of such names as are handed in for emigration. Those negroes who propose to emigrate either to Liberia or to the Southwest enter their names. The object of this is that they may have the advantages of concert of action, and secure to all the best information in the premises. The number thus far registered for Liberia is very small, while that of those desiring to go to the Southwest has reached, it is said, several hundreds already. The West is far more attractive to the negro, in that it presents him with more ready money than the distant shores of Africa. Beside, and this is the main point, the undertaking to go to Liberia involves too much exertion—there is too much to do in getting off. And further, the kind of labor before him in the West is familiar and requires no enterprise and demands no thought or new forms.

It is stated by persons who are in positions to have the knowledge, that the negroes are less inclined to marry since their emancipation than they were before. This is said to be natural, and results from the fact that under the new *régime* the husband must assume directly the responsibilities of the step he takes—must maintain his own family by his own labor. The women are as much inclined to marriage as formerly; but the man sees that it is decidedly easier to support himself than it is to support a wife and a family of children. So goes the world; and Cuffee accepts the situation!

To supply the place of the negro, who by his departure deprives the country of the labor he had furnished it, our people are looking to means of getting white labor. Among the schemes afoot to import labor is one in the hands of Messrs. JOHNSTONE and LARSEN, of Newberry, in the upper portion of the State. They propose to import laborers from Denmark. LARSEN is a Dane by birth, and under his personal supervision the laborers from Denmark are to be engaged and brought over. These gentlemen are receiving application for labor here, and thus far, we understand, have engaged three hundred, principally in Newberry District. They are to set out for Denmark in the course of a week or two; and expect to get the laborers on to South Carolina sometime during the Autumn. The high character of these gentlemen, and their identity with our people, give assurance that their scheme will work well. Some experiments with foreign laborers upon our coast have not resulted favorably. The immigrants become dissatisfied and take French leave in some instances, while in others they get the erroneous idea into their heads that there is something of degradation in pursuing labors that hitherto have been done by slaves. This absurd idea, however, will give place to the true principle of the proper dignity of labor wherever it is honest and is earnestly pursued. The general results of immigration schemes and labor-supply agencies, both North and South, up to the present time, appear to be very small—in fact, next to nothing. Our people are, as far as we are able to see, unanimous in their desire to encourage immigration. They want honest and thorough labor; and are willing to pay the best prices for such. They desire to get quit of the negro only so far as the negro desires to get quit of labor; and that desire, we feel constrained to admit, seems to be very general and very strong. The result will probably be, that the negro will go southward and westward, and his place here will be filled by the industrious laborers from Europe, who in time become the best class of yeomanry. Our people feel that it is the part of wisdom to encourage this tendency, and to hasten the time of its accomplishment.

Information from the interior of North Carolina is to the effect that the corn and grain crops of North Carolina are very fine; and the estimates are that the deficiencies of the western portion of that State will be counterbalanced by the abundance of the eastern. The corresponding (eastern) portions of South Carolina are not equally blessed as to grain crops, though the best crops in the State lie in that section.

The education of the negro since his emancipation has been conducted partly by the Freedmen's Bureau and partly by private individuals. The Bureau opened its schools in this city on the 6th of November last, with 243 scholars; and already had under their instruction about one thousand in all, up to the 1st of July, when the sessions closed. The teachers of these schools were all women, ten in number, eight being Northern and two native; nine of them being white and one black. The attendance of the children was a good deal irregular, and the patronage fluctuating. The same is true of the private negro schools. The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. Several of the private schools, taught generally by the negro men of the city, are at present in session. The whites extend every possible facility and encouragement to this matter of educating the negro. The idea of the white is that if the negro must be free and among them, the better educated he is the better it will be for all parties.

WOOD.

VIRGINIA.

Commodore Hitchcock Relieved—The Confiscated Property of Henry A. Wise.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Several delegates appointed by the South Carolina State Convention, to attend the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, among whom was Ex-Gov. MANNING and Judge MOSES, arrived here this morning, and left this evening by steamer for Baltimore.

The United States gunboat *Ascutney*, Lieut. S. S. MORGAN, arrived in the harbor this afternoon from New-York. She has a party of Washington dignitaries on board, who are on their return to Washington.

Commodore R. B. HITCHCOCK, for some time Commander of the Gosport Navy-yard, has been relieved by Rear-Admiral STEPHEN C. ROWAN.

It is rumored in Norfolk that the property of HENRY A. WISE has been restored to him. It is situated near Drummondtown, on the Eastern shore of Virginia. It is said that the freedmen occupying it have been ordered to vacate it, and that an agent has been sent from Washington to put Mr. WISE in possession.

The schooner *C. L. B. Welles*, from Philadelphia to Charleston, put into Norfolk yesterday with her crew sick. She will obtain another crew, and proceed on her voyage.

Weather clear. Wind easterly.

FROM MEXICO.

The Departure of Carlotta and the Meaning—What She is After—The Failure of Maximilian as a Ruler—Suppression of Papers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Friday, July 20, 1866.

The pony had hardly left with my last when all on a sudden we were told that her Majesty the Empress was going to devote herself to a mission near her beloved cousin NAPOLEON III. Commentaries of all sorts were a matter of course.

The official version of the motive for this trip is that there are serious international difficulties between the Empires of France and Mexico. These difficulties have been growing so serious and even so dangerous for the existence of the Mexican Empire, that nothing but CARLOTTA's personal high influence with NAPOLEON can stave them off.

As to the public they understood it somewhat differently. CARLOTTA is gone for good, and her husband will soon follow, are the very words used. Now the following is what I have good reason to believe is the plain truth. As my correspondence has already and often explained, NAPOLEON has sent here all sorts of straw men, who have entirely deceived him as to the situation of things. The Marshal and his subordinates have, from the beginning, done their very best to discredit MAXIMILIAN and his administration. At last NAPOLEON has been obliged to open his eyes to the true state of things, and has, as you are aware, suddenly made up his mind to quit building empires on this continent. MAXIMILIAN, who actually is still blind enough not to see that he has been deceived by his Mexican advisers—who, by the by, flatter him, into making him believe himself popular—has made up his mind that CARLOTTA's visit to NAPOLEON will bring that monarch back to his first intentions. Mrs. MAXIMILIAN has simply gone to France, to obtain more men and more money. If she be successful she will be back in three months. If she be not successful she will write to her husband that it is all over with their crown, and he too will start suddenly on a visit to Europe. Mark this, MAXIMILIAN's departure is what the French authorities are actually working hard to accomplish. They think that he is in the way of their accomplishing anything here, and he thinks that if he did not have the men that have been sent here, he would be better off. That is, the French accuse MAXIMILIAN, and MAXIMILIAN accuses the French. The plain truth is that, even if NAPOLEON should give them more money to waste, and more blood to spill, they would be about as far advanced in one year as they are now. There does not seem to be a single man of brain here, and, as a prominent business man was telling me yesterday, the French and MAXIMILIAN are like children playing empire. Of the disorganization of the administration one can hardly form an idea, and if I were to tell you what I hear every day, you would hardly believe it.

The French are efficient and honest administrators at home, for there the machinery is started. Each one of them forms a good part of a whole, but as to starting that whole, they are utterly incapable. This was already proved in Algeria and Cochin China, but now it is made patent in Mexico beyond discussion. NAPOLEON has not sent one man here capable of anything, beyond concocting small ideas, and spending a great deal of time and money, upon details which are impossibilities. Should MAXIMILIAN have proved himself a man of energy, instead of a mere German dreamer, a practical man, instead of a theorizer, he would have handled the splendid material placed at his disposal to the great advantage of his glory and the Mexican people.

His coming to Mexico has demonstrated what we Republicans knew long ago, that a man, no matter how good he may be, is not necessarily born a monarch. The government of men does not of necessity belong to one family. I, for one, hope that in future European kings and emperors will be convinced that something else beside being a Prince is required to make the head of a government. OTHO, the first and last of Greece, proved this. GEORGE the First is also demonstrating it there at the present day, and MAXIMILIAN is now having a hard time over his efforts to show us the superiority of his race over that of common mortals.

The new troops are being organized tolerably fast. About twenty thousand are expected to be left here. These troops, as I have already told you, are mostly French passing into the foreign legion.

I do believe in the French troops fighting under the French flag, but I do not believe that French soldiers, organized as a foreign legion, will be a creditable organization.

A little more energy has been shown within the last few days. A few Santa Annists have been forwarded to Yucatan. Alas! it is rather late. Still, I have just heard said, "May it please God that MAXIMILIAN is awake at last." For it must be confessed that this intervention passing away, is considered by most Mexicans of common sense as the last chance of their race for holding on to its nationality. Would it not have been as well for the Mexicans to form first a strong compact unity like Italy, and then expect liberty and republicanism? Could not MAXIMILIAN have proved the VICTOR EMMANUEL of Mexico? Alas! alas!

SANTA ANNA is certainly not popular here. ORTEGO no more so. JUAREZ would have to fight his way back to the capital, even if every foreign soldier had left. Then what do the Mexicans wish for? The ideas of NAPOLEON about the Latin race must begin to be rather cloudy. If the Mexicans belong to that race, it is certainly passing away.

We have had suspension of newspapers, and general darkness is the result.

MEXICANO.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Contributions to the Paris Exhibition—The Spanish Fleet at Tahiti—The Military Posts in California Abolished—R. C. McCormick Inaugurated Governor of Arizona—Indian Depredations on the Colorado—The Grape Crop—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Contributions from the Western Coast will require about 800 square feet at the Paris Exposition. The collection of minerals is large, and will embrace specimens from all the Pacific States and Territories.

The steamer *California* brings $304,000, and the steamer *Orizaba*, from the Columbia River, $246,585 in treasure.

The bark *Saxon*, fifty-one days from Tahiti, reports the arrival at that island of four vessels of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz. The rest were expected in a few days. Nobody was allowed to land or answer questions about the destination of the fleet. The vessels appeared to be generally dilapidated.

Authority has been received from the Secretary of War to recruit one new regiment of cavalry from the Pacific coast.

Gen. HALLECK has abolished the thirteen military posts in the Department of California, hitherto maintained at great expense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 13.

The brig *Jeannie*, from Kanagawa, Japan, brings 5,225 packages of tea.

Mining shares are flat. Ophir, $240; Chollar, $180; Yellow Jacket, $715.

Legal-tenders unchanged.

The market for the past week closed firmer for dividend-paying stock. Hale and Norcross carries a surplus of $50,000 toward the next dividend. The Savage has risen $200 on improved appearances, and carries over $35,000 above the last dividend.

The Crown Point is raising 100 tons of rock daily. The profit of the Yellow Jacket for July was nearly $20,000 over the dividend. The Imperial has paid a dividend of $6. The Empire yields 75 tons of ore daily, and carries a surplus of $16,000. Reports from the Overman indicate an improvement.

The bark *Cap Sin Loon*, for Hong Kong, carries $65,000 in treasure.

The steamer *Del Norte*, from Crescent City, brings $9,300 in treasure.

There is little change in mining shares. Savage, $1,200; Chollar, $180; Yellow Jacket, $745; Ophir, $265; Imperial, $97.

Legal tenders 71¼.

The Hale and Norcross has declared a dividend of $75 for July.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK took the oath of office as Governor of Arizona, on July 9.

The Mexican Consul has received letters from President JUAREZ dated at Chihuahua July 7. Troops were being sent from that place to El Paso. It was thought the French would evacuate the City of Durango immediately. The Liberal Government will reject SANTA ANNA's proferred services.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 10.

The steamship *Colorado* sailed to-day for Panama with $1,342,586 in treasure, of which $836,058 is for New-York.

The Yellow Jacket Mine has declared a dividend of $50 per share, payable Aug. 15.

Mining shares are dull. Belcher, $149; Chollar, $180. Savage, $1,200; Yellow Jacket, $720; Ophir, $271.

Legal tenders, 71½.

A Los Angelos dispatch of yesterday says that two small detachments left for Camp Cady, the scene of the late Indian fight. The Indians on the Colorado are reported to be troublesome. The grape crop is abundant, and the oil prospects in the vicinity of Los Angelos are flattering.

The Bank of California has declared a dividend of one per cent. on its capital stock of $5,000,000 for the month of July.

An Oregon Iron Company—Exportation of Wheat to England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 9.

An iron company has been incorporated in Oregon, with a capital of $500,000.

Eight ships are loading here with wheat for England.

Mining shares are irregular. Ophir $262, Savage $1,100, Belcher $149, Yellow Jacket $700.

Legal tenders 71@71¼.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Francis Hall.

After a long and painful illness, FRANCIS HALL, on Saturday last, yielded to the summons for which he was doubtless well prepared. He died at his residence in Brevoort-place, in the 81st year of his age. Mr. HALL was the oldest printer in this City. He was born in England, and came to this country when very young. During the later years of his life he was best known by his connection with the *Commercial Advertiser*, of which he was editor and part proprietor up to Jan. 1, 1864, when he retired, with the good wishes of every person with whom he had the slightest acquaintance, and the paper was transferred to other hands. He had been connected with that journal, in various ways, for a period of 53 years. In 1811 he first entered the *Commercial* office, and on Jan. 13, 1813, became a partner with Mr. ZACHARIAH LEWIS, the latter retaining the chief editorial control, which he held until April 11, 1820, when he retired in favor of Col. WILLIAM L. STONE, at that time editor of the Albany *Daily Advertiser*. The firm name then became FRANCIS HALL & Co., which name continued until its dissolution, Jan. 1, 1864. He was, at the time of his retirement from business, the oldest journalist in the United States. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly sixty years, having joined the John-street Church in 1807. He was a member of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church at its organization, and was still one of its Vice-Presidents. In 1807 he was a visitor of the Methodist Assistance Society; he was also the first Vice-President of the Young Men's Bible Society; he was at the time of his decease one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Bible Society; was a member of the Board of Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institute for a number of years, and a member of the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society. He was also a member of the Council of the New-York University. He loved to be in his place at all meetings of committees, councils, boards, societies, and the church with which he was connected, when in good health. He was one of those consistent men who cared not for the empty honor of a place on lists of names without being known as a worker, or at least as a co-worker. Those whose pleasure it was to associate with him in the later years of his out-door life, while he was yet busy in the upper story of the *Commercial* office, will remember his genial and jocular manners—how he delighted in innocent sallies of wit, and how proud he seemed to be when his little joke was enjoyed by those around him. He was at home in preparing the curt paragraph, in selecting items worthy of reproduction, in distributing copy to the printers, or in superintending the making up of the paper. To young men he was very dear, and hundreds who have enjoyed his counsels will reverence his memory, and when they learn of his death will drop tears of sincere sorrow. That one so good should have suffered so much and so long in the years of his retirement from the business world, has pained those who continually inquired after his welfare. Those who sorrowed for his terrible experience, and those who now mourn his departure, have the consoling assurance, however, that the good old man had not omitted the preparation necessary for his entrance upon the life that is not here, and which is now revealed to him after passing through "the dark valley of the shadow of death." He was profoundly attached to his Church, and his last request was, that when his body was cold in the embrace of death it might be permitted to remain one night in the silent sanctuary where he was wont to mingle with the great congregation in praising and thanking the Author of his being, and acknowledging the mercy of Him who loved him and gave himself a ransom for him. In all his ways, whether in the social circle, at the business desk, in the assembly of God's people, or at the meetings of the great religious organizations of this City, he was the same mild, fatherly, Christian gentleman. In his decease the community sustain the loss of a conscientious man of business, and the Church a faithful disciple of his Lord and Master.

The funeral of Mr. HALL will take place from the Central M. E. Church in Seventh-avenue, this afternoon. His body lay in state in the Church all last night, in accordance with his dying wish.

Mr. HARRY T. HALL, for a long time one of the most prominent cotton factors of Columbus, Ga., died at Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 8, after a few days' illness. He was about 50 years of age, and was an active business man. During the war he was first Captain and afterward Major in the Confederate Quartermaster's Department.

Amusements.

JOHN BROUGHAM was shabbily treated by the weather last night at the Winter Garden. The rains descended and the floods came and beat upon that house; but it filled, and great was the fill thereof. The people were bound to see the beginning and end of "O'Donnell's Mission," weather or no!

So far as its reception was concerned the piece was a decided success, Mr. BROUGHAM being called out three or four times, and once or twice responding to the plaudits in his own frank, sensible and humorous manner. The drama is full of interesting points and clever dialogue, and contains enough sensational situations to satisfy the most eager. It worked a little inharmoniously in places, but not so much so as the character of the play and the difficulties of a first night would make natural. The prominent *rôle* is of course *O'Donnell*, the gallant soldier and true man, though blundering diplomatist, which Mr. BROUGHAM carried, as he does everything, with life and heart, though somewhat hampered by the anxieties of his general supervision. His songs are too good in themselves to be spoiled by such lack of rehearsal as was evident in the accompaniment; there seemed no understanding between the singer and the orchestra. The song "Star of the West," (Mr. BROUGHAM's own,) is fine in melody and movement, and might be made very effective.

Miss JOHNSON, though forced by her earnestness to over exertion at times, took the part of the fair *Eva* with spirit and grace. Mr. ANDREWS' make-up and acting in the various parts borne by *Zadoc*, the Gipsy Spy, were capital, though in him, too, the desire to act well his part was sometimes evident in doing too much rather than too little—a good fault, and one that would be the making of many a spiritless actor. Mr. WALCOTT's *Abbé Le Renaud* was like all of that gentleman's performances—well imagined, but savoring too much of self-consciousness and affectation.

To enumerate all the prominent characters (and Mr. BROUGHAM skillfully introduced many, all necessary to the purposes of the play,) would take more time than we can give at the late hour at which we are writing. The performance did not close until 11:30, though that will undoubtedly be changed when all things work as smoothly as the first night promises.

Mr. BROUGHAM's own words perhaps most fitly describe the piece, as somewhat ambitious—intended to be something a little out of the common line; an endeavor to set forth a representation of Irish character that should not be a disgrace to that nation, and to blend with it matters of more than ordinary interest. In this the author has well succeeded. The play is vivacious, witty, interesting and exciting throughout, and under the masterly hand of Mr. BROUGHAM will soon be rendered in a manner worthy of its merits.

Body Found at Fort Hamilton.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, Aug. 13.

Coroner BENNET held an inquest to-day on the body of a man found on the beach. Deceased was about thirty years of age, had black hair, was dressed in a blue plaid shirt, light cassimere pants, canton flannel drawers, woolen socks and calfskin boots.

KENTUCKY.

The Re-election of Gen. Rousseau—An Arrest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 12.

A private dispatch from Gen. ROUSSEAU, at Washington, in response to an inquiry as to his wishes in regard to the Congressional election, states that if he can be reëlected without a scramble he would be satisfied.

The Louisville *Courier* strongly urges the propriety and justice of his reëlection.

A man named HENRY PULLUM, from Ohio, was arrested here yesterday, and $1,400 in fractional currency was found where he had just secreted it.

INDIANA.

Educational Convention—Meeting of School Superintendents—The Argentine Republic Represented.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Aug. 13.

The second meeting of the National School Superintendents convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives this afternoon, Prof. BIRDSLY GRANT NORTH presiding. An address of welcome to the State was delivered by Prof. HOSS, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana. Among the eminent delegates present was F. A. BULKLEY, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Brooklyn; W. M. COLBY, Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools of Illinois; ISAAC L. GOODNOW, State Superintendent of Kansas; W. P. PHELPS, of the Normal School of Minnesota; DANIEL STEVENSON, Superintendent of the Schools of Kentucky; J. P. WICKERSHAM, State Superintendent of Pennsylvania. Señor DOMINGO J. SARQUINTO, of the Argentine Republic, read a paper before the Association, which was received with applause.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Heavy Thunder Storm—Railroads Washed Away.

WHEELING, W. VA., Monday, Aug. 13.

The severest thunder storm ever known to have visited this vicinity occurred on Sunday night. A number of bridges, culverts, telegraph poles and houses were washed away. A family of seven persons, named ROBERTSON, residing six miles west of this city on the National Road, were carried away by the flood and all perished.

A man and woman were killed by lightning in the city. Several casualties are reported east of the city. The trains on the Columbus and Pittsburgh Railroad stopped running to-day in consequence of the bridges at Portland and Bridgeport being washed away. The creek is all swollen and the river has risen six feet. The storm seems to have spent its fury within a radius of 12 miles. There were heavy rains, east and west, but no further damage is reported.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire in Lawrence—Destruction of the Boston and Maine Railroad Shops—Loss $100,000.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 13.

The extensive repair shops belonging to the Boston and and Maine Railroad Company at Lawrence were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Nothing but the round-house was saved. Insurance $25,000.

THE PLAINS.

More Trouble from Indians—Several Persons Killed.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Monday, Aug. 13.

THOMAS HOLMES' train of Idaho emigrants was attacked by Indians on the Missouri River. Several were killed.

THE CHOLERA.

The Cholera in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 13.

In the past 48 hours there have been five deaths from cholera. The physicians had a meeting to-night, and appointed a committee to wait on the Governor, and ask the establishment of a quarantine on the river, and that the necessary steps be taken to meet the scourge.

Cholera in Wisconsin.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Monday, Aug. 13.

Three fatal cases of cholera occurred on the steamer *Canada*, of the Northern Packet Line from St. Louis.

The Cholera at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 13.

The mortality from cholera in this city is increasing at the rate of ten per cent. There were 50 deaths during forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Cholera on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 13.

The steamer *Continental*, which passed here last night with a detachment of the Sixteenth Colored Infantry, had sixty cases of cholera, caused by eating raw Cuba sugar. Six deaths had occurred. Only those who eat the sugar were taken sick.

The steamer *Henry Ames* also had sickness on board.

The Cholera in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 13.

The papers report about twenty cases of cholera, of which four were fatal, in this city since Friday last, up to this morning.

The Cholera at St. Louis—Cholera on River Steamers.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 13.

Fifty-nine cases of cholera have been reported to the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending to-day noon, of which 26 were fatal.

A detachment of colored troops on board the steamer *Continental*, arrived here to-day. The steamer, with her passengers, was anchored in midstream. Her Captain reports 51 deaths from cholera since leaving Cairo, and 26 cases now on board.

The steamer *Henry Ames*, also arrived from the South, had 7 cases and 2 deaths.

The Board of Health are taking active measures to meet the spread of the disease. District physicians have been appointed to attend gratuitously on the poor, and depots have been established where medicines can be had free.

The Cholera in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Aug. 13.

There are only 14 cases of sickness in the hospital on Tybee Island, not one of which is cholera.

The cholera is fast disappearing from Hilton Head Island.

The Cholera Epidemic in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 13.

There were fifty-four deaths by cholera on Saturday, and 68 yesterday. There has been 610 deaths since the 1st of August from cholera.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday it was decided that cholera was prevailing here as an epidemic.

The number of Sanitary Police and District Physicians has been largely increased, and measures have been adopted for cleansing all the tenement houses, streets, alleys, etc. It was also directed that suitable medicines be prepared and furnished the poor gratuitously.

The Norfolk Quarantine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 13.

The measures adopted by the Board of Health of Norfolk, imposing a quarantine of twelve days upon regular steamers and other vessels arriving from New-York, have been reconsidered and others passed, rendering necessary that all such vessels leaving New-York shall be provided with certificates from the appointed inspecting physician, that there is no sickness on board, and that the vessel is in a cleanly and healthy condition.

The Helena Riot.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 13.

The report from Memphis of riotous proceedings on the part of the Sixteenth Colored Infantry at Helena, is pronounced false by the officers of that regiment.

Fire.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 13.

One of the buildings connected with the Charlestown State Prison, used as a cabinet makers' shop, and containing a valuable stock of upholstery, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000.

The Approaching Execution of Starkweather.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 13.

ALBERT L. STARKWEATHER, the convicted murderer of his mother and sister, has now reached a point in his eventful life where he cannot avoid those meditations, fruitful of remorse, which crowd inevitably in the mind of one about to expiate his crimes. Next Friday he dies upon the scaffold. He has passed the boundary of hope, and his stoicism has departed. We find him now in his prison cell a changed man from what he has appeared to be until a recent period. Apparent indifference has given way to much apparent concern. Thoughts of life, built up by the strong force of a hopeful mind, have become buried in the realities of his situation, and thoughts of death control. He sees the chasm—it is but a few days' journey forward—and, for the first time since he stained his hands in the blood of his kind, is, so far as giving evidence in his appearance is concerned, touched with a realizing sense of his condition. He is nervous, restless nights, and when he asked, a few days ago, "Where will the gallows be erected?" a tremor in his voice was quite perceptible. To his spiritual adviser, Professor SIMONDSON, he talks freely, but what he says is wisely kept, for the present, secret.

The execution will take place within the jail at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. The gallows used will be the same from which GERALD TOOLE, the murderer of the warden of the State Prison, was swung. A limited number of tickets will be issued admitting spectators. There has been a great demand for these, but the Sheriff can accommodate only a few comparatively, as the capacity of the jail will not warrant it. What pleasure there can be in seeing the unfortunate man hung is beyond our comprehension. Recently there has been a great rush of people to the jail to see the prisoner, and it was found necessary to omit the usual Sunday service there yesterday to keep the crowd away, though STARKWEATHER has not attended the Sabbath exercises for some time. Hereafter, until the day of execution, no persons, except those immediately interested in the condemned, will be admitted to see him. Such an order has been given in compliance with his request. And really it is no place for curiosity seekers.

The Murder at Fort Schuyler.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WESTCHESTER, Monday, Aug 13, 1866.

In your issue of Saturday, the 11th inst., under the heading of "The Murder at Fort Schuyler," and over an anonymous signature, "Westchester." There appeared a communication to which, as the principal person referred to in it, I beg leave to make a reply.

In said article I find I have a certain kind of greatness thrust upon me, which I do not covet. I am not a "Pugilist of considerable note," nor of any note at all, but a quiet, law-abiding citizen, as my neighbors (to whom a residence from childhood up, some twenty-five years, has rendered my conduct familiar) one and all can testify. True, I always had manhood enough to defend myself if assaulted, but a quarrel I never voluntarily sought.

The writer of the communication, I think, is unfortunate in his attempt to whitewash all the officers and men, except the "five." Why, let me ask, as it was known that a Fenian meeting was to take place, was a Fenian Sergeant put on duty that night? And why was a Fenian Corporal placed in command of the picket-guard? I do not say that it was owing to negligence or collusion, but it really looks very like one or the other. And, is it in accordance with the "strict" military discipline, so vaunted by your correspondent, for the officer of the night, in so important a post as Fort Schuyler, to have so little control over his subordinates that, as soon as relieved from his presence, they consider themselves at liberty to do just what they please?

Your correspondent says that one of the BURNS' (BURKES) got whipped at the "saloon." This is not the truth, for no one got whipped there, nor could there have been, as there was no fight. The only time he was struck was after I had jumped from the window, after I had my arm broken. He then attacked me with a musket and fixed bayonet, and I struck him to get away.

Your correspondent wonders "That more trouble has not arisen," and so does everybody here. Forsooth, it is a wonder indeed. Especially when, in spite of "strict discipline," deserters from the army are allowed to come and go as they like, mix with the men, get drunk together, go to a garrisoned fort, and, led by the sergeant of the night and the corporal of the picket guard, procure arms and ammunition, take an ambulance and go off and do whatsoever their passions incite them to. Far be it for me to say a word against our gallant soldiers generally. I am and always have been their friend, ever ready to do them a good turn when in my power. And I do not think that even these five specimens would have assailed me had they not been set on by fellows who were not soldiers—fellows without courage or manhood, afraid even in a crowd to attack me themselves, and so they make cat's-paws of the soldiers. I, as an American citizen, have been single-minded to the country that has adopted me, seeking to do my duty to that country which, though not that of my birth, I intend shall have my undivided fealty through life, and when life is ended to contain my grave.

By inserting the above in the columns of your valuable journal, you will much oblige an injured man.

Yours, with respect, ALEXANDER ELLIOT.

A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed a card in your journal of this day, respecting my seat in the late Saratoga Convention. The author of that card is laboring under a grave mistake in supposing that I was not a delegate in that body, after the Committee on Credentials had reported. After the Convention was permanently organized, and all contests to seats adjusted, I was appointed (from the regular lists of delegates in the hands of Mr. ALLEN, one of the acting Clerks) on the Committee on Resolutions, on which Committee (as my colleague, ex-Gov. JONES can, if necessary, justify,) I rendered service (good, I hope,) until their report was made. I was also present throughout the sessions of the Convention, (excepting when acting on Committee,) sitting and voting as a delegate. If I mistake not, the author of that card was present when my appointment on the Committee on Resolutions was announced to the Convention, and made no objection, which it was his duty to do if I were not a delegate.

Yours, respectfully,
D. McMAHON.

A Name Incorrectly Reported.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that in all the New-York City papers I am reported as "*James Bradley*," as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from the Twentieth Congressional District, of which this county forms a part. Please have the error corrected before the list of our delegates shall be presented to the Convention, and oblige

Yours, truly, JOHN BRADLEY.

WATERTOWN, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 11, 1866.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF HOMICIDE.—Last evening, Officer LANGAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, arrested CHARLES SIEGEL, a liquor-dealer doing business at the corner of North Second and Seventh streets, E. D., on a charge of homicide. The facts of this case are as follows: On the evening of the 4th inst., a man named JOSEPH PERRY visited the liquor saloon of the prisoner, and while there quarreled with a companion. The prisoner therefore ejected both of them. Shortly afterward PERRY returned to the saloon and used threatening and abusive language toward SIEGEL, when the latter again ejected him, this time using such necessary force as to cause him to fall upon the sidewalk, by which he sustained injuries of such a nature that he had to be removed to the Flatbush Hospital. A few days ago SIEGEL was arrested by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct on a charge of assault and battery in this case, and Justice DAILEY held him in bonds of $1,000 to answer any charge that might be preferred against him. Yesterday, however, PERRY died, and Sergeant DAVIS ordered the arrest of SIEGEL on a charge of homicide, and he was locked up. Coroner SMITH will investigate the case to-day.

TARGET EXCURSION OF HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1 OF MORRISANIA.—On yesterday afternoon the boys of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of Morrisania repaired to Morris Park for the purpose of testing their skill with the musket. There were twenty-two prizes to contend for. The fire boys showed their proficiency as marksmen by more than one of them sending a ball through the bull's eye of the target. After they had got through shooting they sat down to an ample dinner to which they did ample justice. When they had filled the inner man with the good things of the table, they adjourned to Washington Hall where they tripped the light fantastic toe until morning did appear. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and all went home at a late hour well satisfied with themselves and with their neighbors.

FIRE IN MORRISANIA.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock on Sunday night in a small frame building in East Morrisania, owned by a colored man named BENJAMIN WARD. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who attempted to burn the same place on last Friday night. The building, with its contents, was burned to the ground. Loss about $200; no insurance. Mr. WARD is the coachman to Col. HOE, and cannot conceive what enemy should thus wish to injure him and destroy his property.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

We will Teach our "Susy" to Say, "A blessing on Mrs. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power we would make Mrs. WINSLOW—as she is—the physical saviour to the infant race.—*Extract from Rev. C. Z. Weizer's letter.*

A Midsummer Night's Dream Will be infinitely more delicious if you sprinkle your pillow with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS—a perfume far more exquisite than Peablossom and his fellow sprites purveyed from the forest blossoms of the Fairy Queen.

For Burns, Piles, Cuts, Corns, Bruises, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases, we know of no remedy so safe and certain as DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Sold by all druggists, and at Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. 25 cents a box.

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Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot, No. 363 Canal-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

A Cure at Last.—All those who are suffering from Rheumatism can be restored to perfect health by taking a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

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Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

BEEBE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 12, WILLIE GRANT, youngest son of Roderick and Louisa Beebe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Fulton-av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

BLACKWELL.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 12, SIDNEY S. BLACKWELL, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Benjamin Brown, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the Yonkers Depot on the arrival of the 12:30 P. M. train from 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad.

BUTLER.—At Islip, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 13, JUSTINE CURTIS, daughter of Edward Butler, aged 6 months and 2 days.

Funeral at Islip on Thursday, Aug. 16, at 1 o'clock. Cars leave New-York at 8 A. M., from James-slip.

BOS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 11, FRANCIS BOS, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 544 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

CORTELYOU.—At Hemstead, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, ELLEN ELIZA TROWARD, only child of A. H. Cortelyou, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend from the residence of her grandfather, Rev. Chas. Troward, No. 389 Franklin-av., corner Putnam, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 11 A. M.

CLARKSON.—On Monday morning, Aug. 13, at the residence of her sisters, Little Neck, L. I., ELIZABETH S., widow of Charles Freeman Clarkson, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Lawrence.

DEVOE.—On Monday, Aug. 13, CHARLES T. DEVOE, at the residence of his parents, No. 223 West 24th-st.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

DOUGHTY.—On Monday, Aug. 13, at Queens, Long Island, BENJ. I. DOUGHTY, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Cars will meet the 10:30 train from James-slip, Long Island Railroad.

FINCH.—On Sunday, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, MARY AMELIA, infant daughter of Geo. W. and Rachel Finch, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 42 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

HALL.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 11, FRANCIS HALL, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. and 14th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 12, Mrs. ANNA MARIA HIGGINS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Le Count, No. 516 7th-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 4 P. M.

JENKINS.—At Yorkville, on Sunday, Aug. 12, STELLA, second daughter of Jas. H. and Angeline Theressa Jenkins.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 117 East 82d-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYNCH.—Suddenly, at Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, of disease of the heart, MARY R. LYNCH, daughter of Peter and Rosine Lynch, aged 14 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 East 26th-st.

MCGRATH.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 12, of dysentery, ROBERT H. THORN, youngest son of M. McGrath, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M., from his father's residence, 53d-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

Carriages will be in waiting at Hamilton-av. ferry, Brooklyn side, until 2½ P. M.

MCREADY.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Aug. 12, EMILY ALICE, youngest daughter of Frederick and Phebe A. McReady, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 14, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 1,978 3d-av.

NEWELL.—At Haledon, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 13, EDWARD STANSBURY, son of William S. and Cordelia S. Newell, aged 16 months and 11 days.

The remains will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

RUTGEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, JANE, wife of the late Henry L. Rutgen, and daughter of the late Robert L. Barnewall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SPEIRS.—On Monday, Aug. 13, JOHN SPEIRS, aged 62 years.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this day, from his late residence, No. 160 West 19th-st. His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral without further notice.

SMITH.—On Monday, Aug. 13, in Brooklyn, E. D., HOBART M. SMITH, son of Horace P. Smith, of Glen Cove, Long Island, aged 23 years.

Funeral will take place Wednesday, the 15th inst., at Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the 47th Regiment N. Y. S. M., and members of the Eckford B. B. Club, are respectfully invited to attend.

STUDLEY.—On Monday, Aug. 13, HELENA PARKER, wife of Theo. E. Studley.

Funeral services will be held at No. 28 West 39th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VAN HORNE.—On Friday evening, Aug. 10, ANN MARGARET CLARKSON VAN HORNE.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, A. Norrie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WELLS.—On Sunday, Aug. 12, WILLIS, son of William J. and the late Marion Wells, aged 5 years and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grand-parents, Frost-st., between Graham-av. and Smith-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) the 14th inst., without further notice.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Z. Eastman, the Consul of the United States at Bristol, of the death, by drowning, on the 21st of June last in the "Float" of Bristol Harbor, of JOHN BOSSITER, a native of New-York.

The deceased was a seaman belonging to the ship *B. S. Campbell*, of New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. James Faxon, the Consul of the United States at Curaçao, West Indies, of the death, on the 21st of May last, at the Charity Hospital, Curacao, of WM. JAMES KELLIS, a lad about 17 years of age, belonging to the ship *John Thriser*, of Beverley, Mass. The former residence of the deceased was Buffalo, N. Y., and it is supposed that he has relatives residing at that place and also at Toronto, C. W.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 74.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 28 East River, aged about 45 years, stout built, grayish hair, gray eyes, good teeth; has lost his right hand; dressed as follows: No hat, black coat, green vest, gray pants, shoes, no socks or stockings. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman (colored) was received at the Morgue this afternoon from tugboat *S. A. Stevens*. About 50 years of age, height 5 feet 5 inches, hair black, partly gray, slim proportions. Dressed as follows: Calico dress, light color, white flannel petticoat, blue skirt, crossed with white bars, white stays, white chemise, white cotton hose, red tipped, black comb in hair.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden.

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Have removed to their new store,
NO. 469 BROOME-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

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Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,
being closed, the business will be continued
at No. 555 Broadway by
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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JUST PUBLISHED, BY
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The author, Dr. Field, a brother of Cyrus W. Field, the original projector of the Atlantic Telegraph, has been familiar with the enterprise from the very beginning, and has had access to all official documents. With such materials at his command, he has been engaged on this history for more than a year. Out of this mass of materials he has culled his facts with the utmost care, sifting conflicting statements, and leaving aside technical terms and purely scientific details, and weaving the whole into a clear and flowing narrative. The result is embodied in these pages, making a story that has all the elements of interest of a romance. Indeed, it is so marvelous that, *if written as pure fiction, it would be rejected as too wildly improbable.* Well may it be called the Romance of Modern Enterprise—a romance in which the most daring attempt ever made by man has been rewarded by the most brilliant victory.

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THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
The diary of the Cable Expedition, which was published exclusively in a postscript edition of the daily TRIBUNE of Saturday last, will be published entire in the New-York Semi-Weekly TRIBUNE, ready this morning. Price, in wrapper, ready for mailing, five cents. Subscription price $4 per annum. Five copies, or over, $3 each. Address the *Tribune*, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HOELAY, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

Operations of a Country Sharper and his Two Sisters—How an Old Man in Clarence has been Plundered of $50,000.

From the Buffalo Express, Aug. 11.

There was released from the Erie County Jail, yesterday morning, a young man named ROBERT L. GUISE, the story of whose performances is one of the most remarkable that we have ever had to relate. GUISE, who is now about 24 years of age, lives in Clarence Hollow, in this county, where his father was an honest blacksmith. During the later years of his boyhood he worked somewhat in his father's shop; but it early became evident that the genius of the young man did not tend in the direction of any honest labor.

In the same town there lives a wealthy old farmer, named RANDOLPH ZIMMER, who is about seventy years of age, impaired in intellect by his years, credulous in disposition, and just prepared by circumstances to become the victim of rascally arts. The old man settled upon a farm of 300 acres at Clarence years ago, when land cost little, and by the help and counsel of a good wife, had gradually accumulated wealth to the amount of not less than $70,000. About three years ago ZIMMER's good wife died, leaving him alone in his childish old age, with only an adopted daughter of fourteen or fifteen years to care for him.

This was young GUISE's opportunity, and upon these circumstances his scheme was laid. By adroit methods he wormed himself into the old man's confidence, and also brought to bear upon him the seducing arts of two sisters. The eldest of these, and the one principally engaged in the conspiracy against ZIMMER, is a young woman named Mrs NANCY M. SMITH, who had been divorced from her husband, and who has since about two weeks ago, run away with a certain "Major ELDRIDGE" to parts unknown. Mrs. NANCY is a lady of some twenty-seven or twenty-eight years, quite ordinary in personal appearance, it is said; but she is, nevertheless, supposed to have exercised a complete fascination over the old man ZIMMER. The younger sister, Miss NORA GUISE, is about twenty-two years of age and fair.

This trio of leeches fastened themselves upon the unfortunate septuagenarian, and began, three years ago, a system of vampirism which has exhausted pretty nearly the whole of his large property. Having acquired a complete ascendancy over him, under one pretext and another GUISE got mortgages and other securities transferred to him, while his sister NANCY actually acquired a title deed to ZIMMER's farm of three hundred acres. As fast as the young scoundrel got the property into his hands he expended it in the most extravagantly riotous living. At one time he is said to have had no less than eighteen horses, of valuable stock, with carriages and equipages to match, two colored servants, a house magnificently filled with the richest rosewood furniture, a wardrobe to which every month added new suits, of the very latest and loudest fashion, and all other luxuries of living to correspond.

While GUISE pretended to ZIMMER that the property which he obtained from him was either invested in some way or deposited in Buffalo, he accounted for his style of living by stories of a wonderful rich man who had made him (GUISE) his agent in certain immense transactions, and whose liberality of compensation was something prodigious. Poor ZIMMER most devoutly believed in this mythical man of gold, especially after GUISE had exhibited to him, as he did once, what seemed to be a $20,000 bank bill, which had been given to the said GUISE by his extraordinary patron, one-half to be paid to ZIMMER on GUISE's debt to him, and the other half to be jointly expended by GUISE and ZIMMER in a huge, tremendous spree. GUISE even went so far in the development of this audacious fable as to pretend at length that he had married his rich friend's daughter, and actually brought home some prostitutes from the city, whom he introduced as his wife and some of her friends.

ZIMMER swallowed the whole huge fiction, and for three years the expensive comedy has been playing. It seems that the neighbors have not had their eyes closed to what was going on, and yet, owing to the usual difficulty of action in what is nobody's business in particular, they suffered the old man to be plundered until nothing but a wreck of his fortune remained. At last, Mr. A. G. WILTALE, Supervisor from Clarence, and Mr. GEORGE VAN TINE, Deputy Sheriff, took the matter in hand and caused the arrest of GUISE on Saturday last. He was brought before Judge LOCKWOOD, of the County Court, and held to bail in the sum of $20,000. Unable to give the required bail, he was committed to jail, where he languished until yesterday morning, when he in some way obtained release upon disgorging the whole remnant of ZIMMER's property in his possession. It is thought that the rescued fragments will realize $15,000 or $20,000. Not less than $50,000 have been plundered and squandered.

A Hoosier Marriage—Opposition by an Enraged Parent—The Bride Disguises Herself in Masculine Apparel.

From the Cannelton (Ind.) Reporter.

Quite an interesting scene occurred in town last Sunday evening, the particulars of which, as far as we could learn, are as follows:

Sometime during last week, a Miss MARTHA E. CONNETT, residing in Tell City, received a letter from a gentleman, proposing for her hand in marriage, when the mother of Miss C. opened it, and, after reading handed it to her daughter, with the advice or command that she should answer it and accept the offer. Miss C. informed her mother that she was engaged to be married to a Mr. PLEASANT MONROE, who also resided in Tell City, and whom she intended to marry, whereupon an angry altercation ensued, resulting in the daughter leaving the house and proceeding to the residence of her betrothed, where, after full explanations, it was decided that they immediately proceed to Cannelton and be married without the knowledge of Miss CONNETT's parents, and before they could place any impediments in the way. Thus began the elopement. Procuring a suitable person as a witness, to make the necessary affidavit, the two proceeded to the Clerk's office, where they were not long in placing themselves in possession of the necessary, and to them valuable document.

The devoted couple had scarcely reached the Court-house gate, on their way to be united in the holy bonds, when they were met by her indignant and angry father. The high and angry words soon drew a crowd of about two hundred men, women, children and dogs. To give all the remarks of the bystanders would require more space than we can devote to that part of this truly interesting, but altogether disgraceful affair. Here we must say, however, that the advice given all parties by GABRIEL SCHMUCK, Esq., the County Clerk, was good, and if the father could have been induced to follow it, much of the disgrace attending such a scene would have been avoided. Mr. SCHMUCK told the father that as the daughter was of age and had procured the proper license, no one could prevent their marriage unless the young lady was willing to abandon her purpose, and as she said in language and manner not to be mistaken, that she would die rather than marry a man she did not love, he thought it but making the matter worse by detaining them in the street or elsewhere.

From the Court-house the bridal party, numbering in all over 200, passed down Washington to Fourth, across Fourth to Adams, where they met Rev. Mr. RUSSELL, but he, thinking that the father was "a crazy man followed by a crowd," escaped up Adams-street as best he could. From thence they passed down Adams to First-street, and up First-street to the residence of N. VAUGHN, Esq., in the upper part of the town, where the devoted couple evaded the vigilant father, and with a few of their new friends became voluntary prisoners in one of Mr. VAUGHN's sleeping apartments, the father in the meantime placing himself in such a position that his daughter could not leave the house without being seen by him. The groomsmen (every young gentleman present considering himself one) then concluded that it would be necessary for the couple to disguise themselves and pass from the house *incog.* Capt. B., with his usual sympathy for the troubled fair sex, placed his whole wardrobe at their disposal, and in a very few minutes, with the assistance of the ladies present, the blushing damsel was arrayed in a suit of the Captain's best. Before leaving their hiding-place it was agreed that FRANK H. should escort the young lady to the house of Mr. BENES, and that WILL D. escort the young gentleman by a different route, and that SAM J. bring the lady's apparel by a third. SAM, in making the start, thought it best to place the old gentleman upon the wrong track, so quickly donning the bridal veil, with the balance of the lady's apparel, proceeded from the house in a run, followed by the excited father and most of the crowd. In the meantime the young lady, with FRANK as an escort, passed though the balance of the crowd unrecognized, unless by one little urchin, who shouted, "Here she goes in men's clothes; I see her waterfall under her hat;" which remark, however, was unnoticed, and the happy pair arrived in safety at the residence of Mr. BENES, where they were quickly made bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh, Squire BRICKLER performing the ceremony. Thus ended the elopement.

We do not approve of elopements, nor the course they took to effect their marriage, but when a young lady arrives at full age she is supposed to be competent to select her own husband, at least Miss C. thought so, and like a brave girl that she was, succeeded where many would have failed.

The Common Council of Schenectady have voted to commence legal proceedings against the Police Commissioners, in order to compel them to withdraw the new Capitol Police force from the city. The complainants hold that the law passed by the Legislature incorporating Schenectady into the Police District is unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. Competent counsel have been engaged on both sides, and the case will be closely contested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

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NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	110¼	110⅜	June, 7-30	104⅞	105⅛
Coupon, '81	110¼	110½	July, 7-30	104⅞	105⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	106⅜	107	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	109⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅜	113⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	107⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅞	113⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅞	107	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅞	112⅛
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅞	111⅛
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109¼
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104¼	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾
Gold	149½	149¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107¼
August, 7-30	105⅜	105⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾

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FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
FRED. A. COE,
JAMES C. BELL, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1866.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Benjamin S. Walcott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Doras L. Stone, Esq., and Mr. I. Remsen Lane was unanimously elected Secretary.

P. W. ENGS, President pro tem.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A SPECIAL MEETing of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance.

CHAS. H. MILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company held at the office of the Company, Aug. 8, 1866, Mr. JAS. T. WILSON was elected Secretary.

(Signed) SAMPSON MOORE, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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The goods will be offered in large and small lots to suit buyers. Every lot put up will be sold without reserve, and warranted to be exactly as represented on catalogue.

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Sales of Boots and Shoes every WEDNESDAY MORNING during the year.

At private sale, 2,000 cases direct from the manufacturers, which we offer at the very lowest rates.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New-York—

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, coffee, butter, beans and dessicated vegetables.

CLOTHING—Pea and round jackets; cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers; sheeting frocks, flannel over and under shirts, satinet and flannel, matresses, blankets, boots and shoes, caps, hats, handkerchiefs, mittens, socks, &c.

SMALL STORES—A quantity of tobacco, soap, ribbons, needles, jack-knives, scissors, razor-straps, brushes, buttons, candles, pepper and mustard.

ALSO, a lot of empty boxes and barrels.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Plyers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands,
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
188 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
102 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,605 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,4[illegible] pounds Nails, 40d and 6d.
2,3[illegible]0 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Iron Wire
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
303 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R.,
No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

40,000 TONS PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1866.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 15th of August inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 40,000 tons of fresh-mined Pittston coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh. The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal, to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1852, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, Trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any wise belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About 30,000 feet 2 inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 2½ inch oak plank.
About 110,000 feet 3 inch oak plank.
About 7,000 feet 3½ inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 4 inch oak plank.
About 40,000 feet 5 inch oak plank.
About 15,000 feet 1¾ inch ash plank.
About 60,000 feet 4 inch ash plank.
About 20,000 feet 5 inch ash plank.
About 10,000 feet 2 inch hickory plank.
About 5,000 feet 3 inch hickory plank.
About 8,000 feet 4 inch hickory plank.
About 20,000 feet ⅝ inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feett.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, THIS DAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.,

An assortment of household furniture, office furniture, carpets, mirrors, black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, lounges, crockery and glassware and kitchen utensils, black walnut and oak desks, office tables, wardrobes, extension tables, &c., &c., paintings and engravings.

ALSO,
Wines, brandies, rum, &c., being balance of stock of a grocery.

ALSO,
A rosewood 7-octave grand pianoforte.

ALSO,
Several sets of elegant bronze and ormolu French clocks and mantle ornaments.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 14, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
150 packages Malaga Raisins.
120 bags Peanuts.
7 casks Turkish Prunes—damaged.
9 cases Olive Oil.
1 case Soap.
1 case Sardines.
20 boxes fresh bitter Oranges.
150 boxes prime Imperial Layer Raisins.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 23 North River:
250 boxes fresh Minton Lemons, landing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to work by the day or week in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothes; also understands dressmaking; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; can give City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, for two days, Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by the day or week; can cut, fit and make boy's clothes, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady and assist with children; can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and as 1st in the washing and ironing; has lived 6 years in the last place; good references; no objections to go to the country; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as nurse and wait on a lady, or as children's maid; sews neatly; wages $10. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress, by a Protestant young woman; good reference given. Can be seen at J. J. Morris' grocery, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as plain cook, assisting in washing and ironing in a private family; best of reference given. Address No. 128 Forsyth-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES a plain hand, a situation as copyist. Address COPYIST, Box No. 137 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man with no children, as coachman, or take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; understands the care of horses thoroughly; has had seven years' experience as driver in this City, and is a first-rate milker; can give the best of City reference from his present employer. Address, for two days, P. C., Box No. 58 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's house, by a very experienced and trustworthy young man, (of Protestant principles;) is a thorough coachman and groom, can milk, is willing to be generally useful, and will be found a careful and valuable servant. Valuable testimonials from his last employer, with whom he has lived 10 years; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving, and can make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good City reference. Call at or address No. 69 Prospect-st., Brooklyn. M. PHELAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; has had eight years experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful any way; the best of City and country reference; wages moderate. Address, for two days, T. S., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN on a gentleman's place, to take care of horses and drive; also understands plain vegetable gardening; is willing and obliging; two years reference from last place. Call on or address JOHN, No. 168 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference; has lived eight years in his last place; no objection to country. Call or address J. D., at No. 57 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN'S situation in a private family by a gentleman; the best of City reference given. Call or address J. R., No. 50 West 15th-st., in the private stable, opposite Studio Building.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, situations; man as coachman and gardener; woman to do general housework; both are agreeable, genteel and willing to work for moderate wages. Address or call on FRED. DAVIS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or plain gardener by a steady man; understands his business in both; can be well recommended by his former employer. Address M. R., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN and gardener a situation; has five years' reference from last employer; understands his business perfectly; and will engage for $20 to $25 per month. Call, or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man of twelve years' city experience in driving; can be highly recommended. Address P. H., No. 84 West [illegible]th-st., or Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man a situation as gardener or coachman; will work for moderate wages; good reference. Address J. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young Scotchman who knows the business in all its various branches; can produce the best of reference. Address W. J., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A SCOTTISH VALET, WANTING ON TO ATTEND AN INVALID.—An experienced man wants employment as above, in City or country; lived over ten years in one situation in London; well recommended. E. H., at Mr. Burbridge, No. [illegible]-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON COMPETENT TO TAKE the charge of a large boarding establishment in a theological institution in this city. For particular information apply to J. S. GALLAGHER, No. 27 Wall-st., third floor, between 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Address, with references, J. B. T., Box No. 173 Times Office. Single man preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE GROCERY business; a good writer. Address, with reference, SIXTH-AVENUE, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO MAKE up ladies' and children's fine underclothing. R. H. MACY, 6th-av and 14th-st.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS TO SEW BY HAND at No. 23 Mangin-st., between Broome and Delancey sts. Call for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR THE country. Best of City reference required. Call at No. 5 East [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CAPAble of keeping a cash account and waiting upon customers, as occasion may require; one who writes a good hand, is correct at figures, and has had some experience in a store, may address, with references, Box No. 1,316 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WOOLLEN house; liberal terms will be made with a first-class man, who can influence a large trade. Apply immediately. ALLEN BROTHERS, No. 83 Leonard-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 153 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, and houseworkers.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each.

CHAS. NETTLETON,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAROUCHE WAGON, SHIFTING top, and leather for one or two seats; but little used, and will be sold low. Inquire of [illegible] BIRDSALL, No. 290 Spring-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to

MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 10th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the [illegible] of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 2[illegible]0 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 2[illegible]. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 2[illegible]4 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 2[illegible].

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 53d-st., New-York—Prof. E. [illegible], Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

[illegible] COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible] SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address

Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 27th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes: $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.: Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDING school for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12; Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I. will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address

MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE,

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson, a complete gymnasium and high-tide water bathing, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages are taught by nine resident teachers; all the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars at No. 411 Broadway, book-store, and at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 162 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., or address Principal.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

$30 TO $40.—TEN WEEKS' BOARD AND English branches under 12 includes all expenses; City references. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY, COMPETENT BY EXPERIENCE and from education to teach all the English branches, and the rudiments of Latin, French and German, desires a position as resident governess. References exchanged. Address X., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR EVERY DEpartment, and educational correspondents to facilitate introductions and exchanges. For TEACHERS or SCHOOLS address the "*National Teachers' Institute,*" 532 Broadway, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment as teacher of classics, either in a school or family; will teach English branches, if desired. Address H. E. M., Amherst, Mass., Post-office Box No. 208.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 11, 1866.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

A dividend of five per cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SIX—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on the 20th day of August inst.

New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; Albany and Troy, at the New-York State National Bank; Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. H. REID, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 13th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 9th instant to the date of payment.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL $200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866 .... 2[illegible]4,7[illegible]4
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866 .... 13,5[illegible]6

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

TWO NEW AND THRILLING STORIES!
JUST COMMENCED.
READ "THE PEOPLE" NEWSPAPER,
PRICE SIX CENTS, FOR
CLARENCE RHETT;
OR THE CRUISE OF
A PRIVATEERSMAN.
By E. Z. C. JUDSON, (Ned Buntline.)
PAULINE;
OR,
THE BRIGANDS OF NORMANDY.
BY MRS. J. M. JULIUS.
THE PEOPLE! THE PEOPLE!
Office No. 5 Frankfort-st., New-York. Price 6 cents.

I. O. of O. F.

A Special Session of the R. W. G. Lodge of Southern New-York will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

By order, D. W. C. LANGDON,
G. Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, 16th of August, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln dried yellow CORN MEAL.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and corn meal must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour and corn meal will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL.
AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Aug 4, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in

Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street.
Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.
Vestry-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Also, for a cobble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.

Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Spring-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.

Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 9, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts and hospitals of the several quantities of COAL and WOOD, named respectively:

At Fort Columbus, 150 cords of wood and 1,250 tons of coal; at Fort Schuyler, 100 cords of wood and 600 tons of coal; at Fort Wood, 50 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal; at Fort Hamilton, 150 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal; at Fort Wadsworth, 50 cords of wood and 150 tons of coal; at Willett's Point, N. Y. Harbor, 650 tons of coal; at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, 700 tons of coal.

The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, and of egg and stove sizes; and to be delivered in the yards, except at David's Island, where it is to be delivered on the dock.

Merchantable hard wood is the standard; the cord is 128 cubic feet.

The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guaranties signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal, and ($2,000) two thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor in conformity with the terms of the advertisement.

Payment to be made in such funds as the Government may provide, upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered between the date of the signing of the contract and the 15th of September, 1866.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or for "Wood," and addressed to the undersigned. For further particulars inquire at this office.

By order of
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, Dep't of the East.
R. C. MORGAN,
Bvt.-Maj. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Dep't.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 3, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st., where plans and specifications may be seen for grading and building a horse railroad from Union Course to Jamaica, L. I., until Aug. 17.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWIN SANDERSON, Plaintiff, against LOUISA SANDERSON, Defendant.—Summons for Relief. *To the Defendant, Louisa Sanderson:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3[illegible] Fulton-st., in said City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 14, 1866.

ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Kings County, on the [illegible] day of July, 1866. Dated July [illegible], 1866.

ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[50 cent internal Revenue Stamp on original.]

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon............$90
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO..........about..........1st September
FLORIDA..........about..........1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN..........Cutting.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18
DENMARK.........Thompson..SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN.......Grogan......SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA..Lewis.......SATURDAY, Sept. 8
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FORM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA..........Aug. 15.
TRIPOLI..........Aug. 22.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown..........$36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY....Aug. 15
ETNA..........SATURDAY......Aug. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY....Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.......Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....Aug. 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin..........	$90	Steerage..........	$30
First Cabin to London...	95	Steerage to London..........	34
First Cabin to Paris...	105	Steerage to Paris..........	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 2,000 tons, 6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.
BRITANNIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.
All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia..........	$27 00	West Point..........	$38 00
Augusta..........	27 00	Montgomery..........	41 00
Atlanta..........	34 00	Mobile..........	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MONEKA,
will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia..........	$27 00	West Point..........	$38 00
Augusta..........	27 00	Montgomery..........	41 00
Atlanta..........	34 00	Mobile..........	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The A 1. steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Master, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta......	$27	Eufaula..........	$35	Montgomery.	$41 00
Macon..........	31	Albany..........	$35	Mobile..........	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta..........	34	New-Orleans.	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta..........	$27 00	Montgomery..........	$41 00
Macon..........	31 00	Atlanta..........	34 00
Columbus..........	35 00	Mobile..........	51 95
Albany..........	35 00	New-Orleans..........	55 00
Eufaula..........	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship
PERIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH,
Capt. G. M. WALKER,
will be dispatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MOBILE DIRECT—REGULAR LINE.—THE A 1 steamer MERCEDITA is now receiving freight at Pier No. 19 East River.
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future, at No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6; ladies, 50c.; gents, $1.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The side-wheel steamer ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday,	14,	7	A. M.	Tuesday,	14,	10½	A. M.
Wednesday,	15,	7½	A. M.	Wednesday,	15,	11	A. M.
Thursday,	16,	8	A. M.	Thursday,	16,	11½	A. M.
Friday,	17,	8	A. M.	Friday,	17,	12	M.
Saturday,	18,	10	A. M.				

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

Friday, Aug. 10, 3½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 3½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 6½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 A. M., (without exception,) landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR BULL'S FERRY, PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE.—The steamboat THOMAS E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves daily foot of Christopher-st., at 9¾ A. M., 1¾, 5 and 7 P. M., stopping at 34th-st. each way.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, the trains and boats of this Company will leave as follows:
Steamer JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with Express train for Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and Philadelphia, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
At 4 P. M., from Pier No. 32 North River and 4:15 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting with trains for above points and Philadelphia, and Express train for Long Branch. Fare to Long Branch, on this train only, 25 cents.
Fare to Philadelphia on all trains, $2.
The freight boat leaves at 5:30 P. M. for all points on the line and Philadelphia.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:
Express at 9 A. M., from foot of Vine-street.; fare to New-York, $2.
Way Mail and Express at 2:40 A. M. from Camden, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.
Freight at 5:15 P. M., arriving at New-York at 4 A. M. next morning.
All baggage must be delivered in New-York at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Round trip tickets for the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be sold by the New-Jersey Railroad, good in any of the trains for Philadelphia, leaving New-York at 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 6 and 12 P. M., on the 13th and 14th of August, and good to return on or before the 17th August.
J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1866.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY,
leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.
To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 10:45 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

LAST CHANCE FOR THE BIG FISH.—The steamer CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN will make her last excursion to the Cholera Banks from Harlem on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, leaving as follows: Harlem, 4 A. M.; Astoria, 4:15; 8th-st., E. R., 4:45; Peck-slip, 5 o'clock. $5 will be given for the largest sea-bass caught on the boat. Bait, lines and refreshments on board. Fare $2.
SAM. GREENWOOD, Pilot.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on the 22d day of August inst., at 12 o'clock M., the beautiful country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, formerly owned by A. K. Chandler, Esq., containing about 6 acres of land well stocked with the choicest kinds of fruit. Upon the premises is a beautiful mansion, with piazza all around it, ice-house, brick barn and carriage-house, henneries, &c., &c. Everything in the most perfect order.
The river and mountain scenery cannot be equaled; but five minutes from depot.
For further particulars inquire of
JOSEPH L. SAVAGE, No. 26 Dey-st.,
or of H. N. HUSTIS,
at Fishkill on the Hudson.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and farm of 50 acres of excellent land, three miles north of New-Haven, on elevation; magnificent view of surrounding country; good roads and neighborhood; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house, surrounded by beautifully shaded lawn, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order; stock, furniture, &c., sold if wanted. Apply at Earle's Hotel.

A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot for sale, with brown-stone front, and railing and ballusters, fluted columns, &c., and finished up in a superior style; in size about 21x53x100, four stories and basement, situated on 60th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on one of the main entrances to Central Park; and where the Grand Hotel is to be built. Apply on the premises, or at No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AT RICEVILLE, N. J., A DESIRAble county seat; house containing 8 rooms; also house with 6 rooms, in good order, 7½ acres of land, with good fruit and shade. Inquire at Washington Market, opposite No. 149 West-st., of A. J. WILLIAMS, or W. B. PATTERSON, on the premises, near Mount's Dock, Shrewsbury River.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 88 ACRES, near New-Brunswick; fine situation, good buildings, large orchard, and other fruit in abundance, well fenced and in good condition; price $10,500. Also a farm of 60 acres, near New-Brunswick, one mile from depot; land productive and in fine order; price $7,000. SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 168 President-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn; house is 38 feet wide, in fine order; has every convenience; is open for examination; lot 50x100 feet, with more ground adjoining if desired. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New York.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, WITH stable, for sale, No. 2 2d-place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn; is 34 feet wide, in perfect order, ready for occupancy; can be seen by applying at No. 168 President-st. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN 37th-st., near 5th-av.; also, house in 38th-st., near Madison-av.; beautifully furnished; possession of both houses can be had immediately.
SMITH & HARDENBERGH,
No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Price $9,000. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. Price $5,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

A QUIET AND HEALTHY HOME IN Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; house entirely new, and modern in arrangements; built of Portland brown stone in the most thorough manner; terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A handsome country seat on the Hudson at Peekskill; splendid river view; healthy location, and convenient to cars or boat. Address Box No. 2,706 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTONVILLE, ORange County, N. Y., a farm of about 90 acres of good land, with buildings, suitable for grain and dairy purposes, one mile from depot. Inquire of
JOHN JAQUES.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 35 MILES FROM THE FERRY—A modern double mansion and 16 lots, elegantly embellished with large variety of fruit and evergreens, fronting Boulevard and DeKalb-place. J. H. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

OPPOSITE POUGHKEEPSIE—ON THE Hudson—Stone gothic House and 150 acres of land; 80 under high state of cultivation, 50 in meadow, 20 in woodland. Can be bought for $13,000 on easy terms. For particulars apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EASY TERMS, FORTY acre farm, new buildings, level loam soil, well fenced, 38 miles; Long Island; good location for a physician or others. Owner at Room No. 88, No. 111 Broadway, Thursday next.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

COTTAGE IN MELROSE, WESTCHESTER County, for sale or to let. Price $2,200, cash. Desirably located, with fruit trees and shrubbery surrounding. Address B. MARTIN, 446 East Houston-st., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND FARMS FOR SALE—Two at Smithtown Branch, $8,500 and $2,500; one at Rosevale, $4,500; one at Islip, $4,000.
McMANUS & LEWIS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 10.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—WESTfield, N. J.; modern new house, carriage-house, &c.; ½ acre in garden and fruit; near depot. Price low.
POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE COTTAGE house on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 124th-st. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, IN West 11th-st., with possession in October. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board; prices from $16 to $30 a week for two, in the first-class four-story brick house, court-yard front, No. 317 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS.—A RARE CHANCE—A VERY HANDsome airy well furnished second story, consisting of four rooms, may be had by a suitable party for the Fall and Winter; board in the family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private family; location desirable; every convenience; references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 118 2d-av., near 7th-st.; rooms large and airy, and locality pleasant.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS AND A back parlor, to let with board, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; convenient to cars and stages. No. 67 East 31st-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board—location very pleasant—at No. 44 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BATH HOTEL—AT BATH, L. I., IS STILL open for the reception of permanent boarders and transient guests. Accessible every 30 minutes by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroad. For further information apply to GEORGE SHIELDS, Proprietor.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 69 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE; new, handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE of the most elegant and richly furnished houses in the city. House is 25x55 feet, with 20 feet extension; has 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. To rent for 18 months to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, at No. 62 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; a parlor suite elegantly furnished; also, second floor; location unsurpassed. References exchanged.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISland; half an hour from the City Hall; completely furnished, including cows, carriages, horses, &c.; immediate possession given. Address P. O., Box No. 4142.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story, high stoop House, on West 42d-st., near 5th-av., for one year from Sept. 1. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Brown-stone house No. 134 East 36th-st., corner of Lexington-av. Inquire at No. 82 Front-st., up stairs.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A VERY NEAT three-story brick house, in a good neighborhood. Apply to M. S. MYERS, No. 493 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN REAR of No. 65 3d-av.; in perfect order and well improved. Rent $500. Inquire at No. 65 3d-av., in the store.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and Lofts on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 9 Spruce-st. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 65 3D-AV., WITH all the modern improvements.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BY A lady of refinement, accustomed to the best society, with the privilege of taking a few gentlemen as boarders; a widower wishing to rent his house, and who would board as part payment, might secure in this way a comfortable home; most unquestionable references given. Address M. V., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, POSsession this Fall, a cottage in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, near Railroad depot; family, man, wife, infant and servants. Address R. S., No. 56 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL farm, with good orchard and outbuildings; comfortable Winter house; convenient to a depot; one hour's distance from City. Address L., Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A MERchant residing out of town desires to rent, for six or seven months, a furnished house in a respectable location. Family consists of six grown persons. Brokers need not apply. Address W. J., Box No. 3,765 Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, a furnished country place containing from 30 to 50 acres; must be willing to let for a term of years. Address H. B. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.
2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.
4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.
6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.
7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.
8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.
9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.
10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:
1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.
2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.
4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.
7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.
8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.
10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF JOSEPH J. CROUCH, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn., now of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 23d day of November, 1852, for an improvement in machines for drilling stone, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d day of November, 1866, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent-office, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent-office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent-office with a paper containing this notice.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE; Eighth Collection District of New-York, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.—Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 896 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit, on the 11th day of August, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.
The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867, and the taxes on incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.
The law requires all appeals to be in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and to state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
A. J. BLEECKER,
Assessor, No. 896 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

MACHINERY.

PEAT.

The
STAFFORD MACHINE COMPANY
are prepared to execute orders for their
NO. 2
PATENT PEAT MACHINES.
Address
LAWTON BROTHERS,
No. 81 John-st.,
New-York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

ENGINES WANTED—ONE HORIZONTAL Steam Engine, 16a20 inches cylinder by 36a60 inch stroke. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in locomotives, metals and machinery.

FOR SALE—A TUBULAR STEAM BOILER, 30-horse power; for sale low; taken out to make room for a larger one. Address J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

PRINTING.—FOR SALE, ONE ADAMS PRESS (two rollers,) platen 26½x43, in good running order. Can be seen at No. 15 Spruce-st. Price $2,100.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
TWO PANTOMIMES. TWO PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
The great Comic Pantomime entitled the
RED GNOME!
WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS!
FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
Exhibited at all hours in the
SPACIOUS CURIOSITY-HALLS!
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD
three years old, weighs 126 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES. BLACK SWANS.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE. THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just added, the largest collection of
MONSTER SNAKES
ever seen in America, consisting of African, North and South American serpents.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 14,
will be presented an entirely new and original drama, by
JOHN BROUGHAM,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
RODERICK O'DONNELL..........JOHN BROUGHAM
CARDINAL ALBERONI (second appearance in two years)..........T. E. MORRIS

New Scenery..........by..........Mr. H. Hilliard
Machinery..........Arthur Wright
Costumes..........S. May, London, and M. Phillippe
Properties..........H. Duell and J. Murray
Calcium Lights..........M. V. Caffery & Benson

The cast will embrace the following popular artists:
CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain..........T. E. Morris
The Abbe Le Renard, a Secret Agent of Dubois..........C. Walcot, Jr
Do Manuelo de Zuniga..........J. Duell
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris..........J. C. Dunn
La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal..........H. B. Phillips
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitino and Spy of Alberoni's..........W. S. Andrews
Patrick O'Connor.... } Officers of the Irish Brigade { ..(1st ap'nce)..H. W. Wall
Fallon Macarthy.... ....N. Decker
Martin O'Reilly.... ....J. Hurley
Maurice Daly.... ....J. Oliver
Ennis Macdermot.... ....J. Hill
Terrence O'Byrne.... ....W. Waddleton
Parez..........W. Wilmot
El Mortaro, a Bravo and Bull Fighter......J. G. Burnett
Jerry, an Orderly and Servant to O'Donnell....P. Perry
Gomez, Captain of the Spanish Guard..........J. Sutton
Don Huon Fernandez.... } Conspirators. { ....H. Hogan
Don Angelico Hernandez.... ....T. Hart
Don Serafeno Maria Teresa.... ....N. Benson
Eva de Zuniga, daughter of Don Manuelo..........Miss E. Johnson
Juanita, the Tigress..........Miss Mary Carr
Susanna..........Miss J. Morton
Paquita..........Miss Lena Francis
Lords, Ladies, Gitani, Peasants, Soldiers, &c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

STILL ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
The beautiful sensation Drama of the
MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.
Presented with new scenery, capital effects and immense cast, embracing Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Belville Ryann, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Mr. Glassford, Mr. Stanton, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Sarah Steele, &c.
Drama of the
LOST SHIP.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week.
Engagement of the celebrated NICOLO.
Protean Combination. The most wonderful Gymnastic Troupe in the world, assisted by a corps of Dancers, Vocalists and Comedians.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 14, at 8 o'clock,
THE SIXTIETH OF THEO. THOMAS'
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March—"Prussian Rifleman"..........Voight
2. Overture—"Ilka"..........Doppler
3. Waltz—"Morganblaetter"..........Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"La Juive"..........Halevy
5. Overture—"Faust"..........Spohr
6. Allegretto from the 8th Symphony..........Beethoven
7. Grand Duet and Finale—"Huguenots," 4th act..........Meyerbeer
8. Overture—"Masaniello"..........Auber
9. Stryrer Laendler—"S' Hoamweh"..........Lanner
With Obligato Violin by THEO. THOMAS.
10. Grand Potpourri—"Ein Strauss"..........Strauss
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 15,
A MENDELSSOHN NIGHT,
When the second part of the programme will consist of compositions by that illustrious composer exclusively.
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

PILES. PILES. PILES.

Dr. HOOGLAND will send his celebrated Pile Remedy to any address on receipt of $1. It has cured thousands permanently. Box No. 24 Station A, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 14, 1866,
IN THE FOURTH WEEK OF ITS NOTABLE SUCCESS,
THE MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC SPECTACLE,
THE MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC SPECTACLE,
with all its glittering transformations, gorgeous scenery, bewitching music, entrancing dances, rich and costly trappings. The
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
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ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
Presenting a panorama of ever-varying beauty.
NIGHTLY ELICITING THE MOST FLATTERING APPROBATION.
Brilliant in its combination of Drama, Poetry, Painting and music. Illustrated with every attractive feature.
THE WEBB SISTERS.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
Miss THERESA WOOD.
Miss MILLIE FOWLER,
the refined and accomplished Danseus.
THOMAS BAKER'S EXQUISITE MUSIC.
THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMBINATION.
Misses KATE NEWTON, THERESA WOOD, MILLIE FOWLER, Mrs. SAUNDERS.
Messrs. GEORGE CLARK, E. LAMB, WARD, WHITING, FOSTER, and others of marked excellence.
THE DELIGHTFUL TRANSFORMATION.
EXCELLING IN ALL THEIR ELABORATE BEAUTY
ICE-BOUND COAST AND OCEAN MISTS.
The Frozen Sea, Meads of Valhala, Castles of Gruthioff and Sweno.
PALACE OF DRUDA,
The Frozen Hand; The Golden Galley.
TEMPLE OF ODIN.
The Frozen Sea and the Wreck.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
The last grand scene. Magnificent in grandeur.
Every evening previous to the Fairy Pageant, the Petite Protean Comeditta entitled
A DAY TOO LATE.
THE WEBB SISTERS.
Appearing in a variety of characters, song and dances.

WALLACK'S.

TENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 17,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

WALLACK'S,
FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 17, 1866,
BENEFIT
of
MR. DAN BRYANT.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Admission, 50 cents.
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
VERSATILE COMPANY,
Will commence a brief season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13,
with their
STAR TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, DANCERS,
PANTOMIMISTS, VOCALISTS, ETC.,
prominent in which are
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK.
The Seigrist Family, Signorita Stella, the unapproachable tight-rope dancer; Master George, the Child Wonder, upon the trapeze; Signorita Gallati, premiere danseuse of the world; the celebrated Caron Family, Pantomimists from the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris; G. W. Smith, the renowned Ballet Master; Chas. E. Collins, the Happy Old Man and Versatile Comedian; the three Infant Prodigies, Tom, Dick and Harry, aged three, four and six years, together with a complete Corps de Ballet.

SPORTING.

FANCY PIGEONS.—FOR SALE IMMEDIATEly a private fancier's collection of tumblers; best tumbling birds in America. Address L., Box No. 3,443 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A GERMAN PIANIST, WHO CAN GIVE the best references, wishes to give lessons in a private family in exchange for board and lodging. Address H. K., care of *Weekly Review*, No. 596 Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COURTNEY & MILLS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT COURTNEY will settle the affairs of the late firm.
ROBT. COURTNEY,
SAMUEL A. MILLS,
S. H. ALDEN, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.

ROBERT COURTNEY will continue the Banking and Stockbrokerage business, at the old Office of Courtney & Mills, No. 57 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—MR. S. LAUBHEIM RETIRES THIS day from the firm of WILSON & LAUBHEIM. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of B. D. WILSON & SON, at No. 115 Liberty-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1866. JOHN B. WILSON.
J. A. BARBER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM REDMOND, JR.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF LELAND & GILMOUR is dissolved from this date.
JAMES GILMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STORE TO LET AND STOCK FOR SALE.—The old-established store, situated at the corner of 12th-st. and 6th-av., having a well-assorted stock of dry goods and cloaks. A fine cloak-room over the store the entire length of the building.

$3,000 OR $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, either active or silent, in a manufacturing business of an article that will sell as fast as made, at a great profit. Only men of standing treated with. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A fancy dry goods, stationery and Yankee notion store, in the best business part of Brooklyn; price $7,000. Inquire of M. W. WILSON, No. 74 Broadway, or No. 197 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address E. M., Post-office Box No. 2,370.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ENERGY, good address and business habits, with from $300 to $500, to take an interest in a respectable and established weekly journal. Address N. R. G., Box 140 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM SCARBOROUGH, NEAR SING Sing, Aug. 4, a large brown horse, with white nose, three white feet, switch tail, carried on one side, a little tender footed; had on a halter, the lead strap of which fastened with a snap; also, a headstall with patent leather blinders. A liberal reward will be paid on restoration of said horse to the station agent at Scarborough, Sing Sing, or Tarrytown.

LOST—ON 11TH AUG., A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG, of slender form, with white spot on breast. Five dollars reward will be paid upon his return to No. 6 East 38th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Major-Gen. Howard Explains the Object and Operations of the Organization under his Charge—The Difficulties in the Way of Securing a Proper Appreciation of the Changed State of Affairs by the Whites and Blacks.

INTRODUCTION.

Hon. Roswell Hart:

DEAR SIR: I find it difficult to answer the questions you have asked, or present to you the workings of this Bureau, within the scope of an ordinary letter, in a satisfactory manner to myself. If I deal entirely with statistics, the public are apt to wander through long tabular statements without comprehending their relation to the objects to be presented. If I fail to present facts and figures, and deal in generalities, I incur the displeasure of a large class of people who ask for such proofs of results. I shall aim to group general statements with statistics in such a manner as to give a clear idea of the Bureau work.

CONDITION OF SOCIETY AT THE SOUTH.

To do this I must ask you to call to mind the condition of the South at the time of the surrender. All classes of the people were poor, and depressed in feeling. The white people of the South returned to their homes with only a poor conception of the new state of society that was to exist. The whites were nearly as ignorant as the blacks of their new relation toward each other, and in many cases manifested no disposition to assist in quieting the disturbing elements. All civil laws had been swept out of existence, and no government of any kind had yet been established. Military commanders were exercising the power conferred upon them by martial law in some districts where troops had been stationed.

ORGANIZATION.

My plans for organizing the bureau, and the difficulties of that duty, have been presented to you before, through the press of the country. An Assistant Commissioner was appointed for each State—the States divided into districts of such extent only that an officer might take cognizance of all matters relating to the people. As discreet an officer as could be found was placed in charge of each district. As this class of agents were to come in direct contact with the people much depended upon their being of the right stamp. When you reflect upon the multiplicity of duties crowded upon this one head, it is not surprising that many failed to come up to the standard required.

It should be remembered in this connection that no other class of officers were provided by the Government to attend to any of these duties. An officer receiving an appointment to such a position found himself a magistrate with extraordinary judicial power; overseer of the poor of all classes in his district; agent to take charge of abandoned lands, and required to settle, in a few days, most intricate questions with reference to labor, political economy, &c., that have puzzled the world for ages.

The troops were called in to aid him in the execution of his orders when necessary, yet the great burden of meeting all the difficult questions that would naturally arise in the government of a community robbed of all other law, had to be borne by this office, or find their way to my office, where they must be considered, and returned with such information as I could give.

ARMY OFFICERS GENERALLY EMPLOYED.

It is well to remember, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, that with few exceptions these agents of the Bureau have been officers of the army of the best character; in many cases bringing to the discharge of their duties great experience in managing difficult questions, and in nearly all cases highly recommended by the best men in the country.

AID GIVEN IN REORGANIZING GOVERNMENT.

It is safe to say that in the so-called insurrectionary States, for six months after the surrender, no law of any kind existed, except that established by officers of this Bureau, and in some cases by other officers of the army. All the protection furnished for life and property, of either class of persons, was afforded by these officers acting under instructions from Washington. The restoration of law and order so soon after the surrender of the rebel troops is in a good measure due to the efforts of Bureau officers in every district of the South, laboring to secure this end.

Members of many of the conventions and State Governments have expressed their obligations to this organization for the defence and security of their homes while engaged in their work of reorganization.

LEGAL JUSTICE.

This system of administration of justice by officers of the Bureau in every district of the South formed an important part of our work during most part of last year.

Circular No. V., approved by the President, formed the foundation of their action. The immense work performed in this way cannot be stated in figures, any more easily than the extensive labors of the magistrates in the State of New-York, who perform their labors daily, and are indirectly responsible to the judicial head of the State.

All the books usually kept in the lower grade of Courts were required by orders, and a system of inspection adopted that was intended to secure a uniform administration of justice. The records of all these officers, and all the papers connected with the thousands of cases that have been brought before them, are on file in the offices of the Assistant Commissioners.

LABOR CONTRACTS, &C.

Most of the freedmen throughout the South contracted to labor through the year 1865 for their old owners, through the instrumentality of these officers, and of course all the business of contracting and settling the innumerable questions arising at the close of the year, between employers and employes, must be settled before beaureau tribunals. You can get some some idea of this task, when I tell you that in Mississippi alone, contracts affecting the interests of over 50,000 freedmen were settled before these Courts. In many other States the number was still larger. At the beginning of the present year, the contracting for labor was conducted in about the same way, as most of the States had failed to adopt labor laws that could be approved at this office.

A universal complaint arose throughout the South last January that the freedmen would not work, and that calamities unheard of were in waiting for the people of the South. A united effort was made on the part of all officers to secure harmonious relations between capital and labor.

Officers entered the field and personally labored from plantation to plantation, instructing the freedmen as to their duties, and disabusing their minds of many extravagant notions, explaining the true objects of this organization, and giving them practical instruction as to the methods by which they could rise socially and morally.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM.

The result of this labor can be seen in every newspaper account that comes from the South. It is rarely that you see a complaint that freedmen will not work, or that the prospect for a crop is not good, so far as the labors of the freedmen can affect its prosperity. In not a few instances has this been admitted by the best men of the South. I have in my office many letters from the leading men (not politicians) bearing testimony to the great and good work performed by my officers in this way.

I have made this review of the past labors of my officers in this branch of their duties, as it is the only part of their work that has decreased. All other work to which I shall call your attention, is as necessary now as ever, and should be carried on with vigor. I shall briefly allude to the present duties of Bureau officers in the administration of justice, to show that they are still charged with an important trust.

BUREAU OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

Most of the States have civil governments in operation, and functionaries who claim jurisdiction over all judicial matters. My officers are instructed to act as the next friend of the freedmen in all courts recognizing the supremacy of the civil law, yet claiming the freedmen as wards of the Government, covering them with the shield of the United States laws and bureau orders as far as possible. They are in every considerable town in the South, and are authorized and urged to protect the freedmen in this way. Any one acquainted with the Southern people knows that the presence of an advocate representing the United States Government has a great effect upon Judges and juries, and checks the exercise of unjust power and the execution of partial and oppressive laws.

ARBITRATION.

All contracts or legal documents affecting the freedmen are examined by these officers, and although they do not exercise judicial powers, they can and do protect the ignorant freedmen from an immense amount of oppression and suffering that would exist if they were withdrawn.

MARRIAGE.

Without the constant labors of these officers to instruct the freedmen and secure the proper execution of all laws with reference to marriage, I believe, as a general rule, marriage would be little regarded. The feeling that negroes are not bound to solemnize the rite of marriage still exists in many places, and all the debasing influences of concubinage would still disgrace the nation. Most of the States have legislated on this subject, yet the freedmen are to a great extent ignorant of the law, and need assistance in the way of instruction. The white citizens do not seem to take an interest in instructing the freedmen in the proper execution of this statute. Bureau officers attend to this matter.

APPRENTICE LAWS.

The apprentice and vagrant laws of the States are used in many localities for the oppression of the blacks, and anything less than the power with which an officer is now invested, would fail to secure the freedmen from the evil effects of the laws, executed by men who fail to understand the rights of the freedmen. To understand what all this labor of bureau officers in the Courts is worth to the freedmen, you must remember the total impossibility in many localities of obtaining attorneys for freedmen at any cost, as it is considered a disgrace to defend negroes against charges made by white men.

The record of what all these officers are doing in the many cities of the South comes to me in various shapes; yet it is difficult to say more than that they are there, demanding for the negro that protection for his life and property which the Government intends he shall have, and that from many localities where they have been removed, for any reason, complaints innumerable come to my ears of outrages and oppression. It is a well-established fact that the presence of an officer exercises a wholesome effect in restraining the bad passions of the evil-minded, and the extravagances of the old prejudices against the freedmen, who are exercising privileges to which they are now entitled.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND HOMESTEAD LAWS.

The Civil Rights Bill passed by Congress, intended to protect the Union men of the South and freedmen, would at present fail in its objects, without bureau officers to aid in extending its provisions to all parts of the States. The bill extending to the freedmen of the South the benefits of the homestead law is materially aided in its execution by bureau officers, who gather information of the lands and explain to the freedmen the advantages to be secured under this wise law.

CLAIMS.

Every agent of the Bureau is required to receive the claims of every white or colored soldier who presents himself, make out all necessary papers, prepare the claims for collection, and forward it to the proper officer here who attends to the collection and payment to the soldier, without one cent of charge. Thousands of claims are coming up in this way, and I flatter myself that the many soldiers scattered throughout the South will find this a reliable agency by which they can collect their claims without loss or charge of any kind.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

The matter of finding employment for freedmen, not plantation laborers, has been carried on extensively by all the Assistant Commissioners, and is an important part of their duties so long as freedmen remain ignorant, and are liable to persecution from any class of citizens. The following figures for the District of Columbia will convey an idea of this work. In all the large cities of the South such agencies are kept up for securing homes and employment for the poor whites and blacks:

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 18, 1866.

Number of applications for servants	2,353
Number of applications received for employment	3,919
Number employed by this agency	2,183

in the various States, at wages varying from $8 to $15 per month.

RATIONS.

The following are the statistics with reference to the number of rations issued to whites and blacks for one year: From June 1, 1865, to June 1, 1866, 2,901,767 rations were issued to whites, 7,141,012 issued to freedmen.

Another fact worthy of notice is the gradual decline in the number of rations received by freedmen, while there was a constant increase of dependent whites. Two hundred thousand more rations were issued to whites in May, 1866, the last month in the table, than in any other month. Throughout the South the issue of rations to whites and blacks is now about equal. The average number of people aided daily by this issue is about 45,000. A great deal has been done in the way of clothing the extremely destitute by a distribution of old army clothing and goods captured from the enemy.

RATIONS ISSUED BY BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS TO REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN, FROM JUNE 1, 1865, TO JUNE 1, 1866.

Number of Rations Issued in each Month.			
[illegible]	To Refugees.	To Freedmen.	Total.
June, 1865	313,627	36,181	349,808
July, 1865	65,412	232,963¾	363,380¾
August, 1865	158,634	743,657	902,861
September, 1865	370,633	1,090,010	1,461,643
October, 1865	66,683	743,244	814,029
November, 1865	54,650½	643,479	698,129½
December, 1865	65,246	604,398	660,644
January, 1866	134,446	583,867½	720,415½
February, 1866	382,745½	646,366	958,063
March, 1866	339,957½	648,108½	1,129,112
April, 1866	365,246	555,640½	908,892½
May, 1866	571,983	573,885	1,145,878
Total	2,901,767½	7,141,012	10,042,779½

Number of Rations Issued in each State from June 1, 1865, to June 1, 1866.			
STATE.	To Refugees.	To Freedmen.	Total.
Virginia	8,996	2,062,999¼	2,071,995¼
North Carolina	6,314	1,314,966	1,321,280
South Carolina	44,353	625,813	670,166
Georgia	19,462	537,778½	557,240½
Alabama	1,449,761	609,656	2,059,417
Florida	2,716	13,373	16,089
Mississippi	38,666	329,532	368,198½
Louisiana	9,710	370,007	379,717
Texas	258	8,049	8,307
Missouri and Arkansas	1,153,052½	441,183	1,594,235½
Kentucky and Tennessee	164,718	310,672	475,390
District of Columbia	3,549	47,159	50,708
Total	2,901,767½	7,141,012	10,042,779½

MEDICAL WORK.

The medical work of the Bureau has been performed in the face of many obstacles, yet the benefit to the freedmen has been incalculable.

The following figures will give some idea of the work:

Number of freedmen treated in all the States since the organization of the Bureau to June 1, 1866	143,643
Number died	16,286
Number remaining under treatment June 1, 1866	5,437
Number refugees treated to June 1, 1866	5,683
Number refugees died	329
Number refugees remaining under treatment June 1, 1866	196

Small-pox cases average about six per cent. of the whole number.

Number of freedmen treated in quarters	250,000
Number of freedmen blind	359
Number of freedmen deaf	49
Number of persons deaf and dumb	75
Number of refugees blind	18
Number of refugees deaf	18
Number of refugees deaf and dumb	4
Total of this class cared for	523

EDUCATION.

I next present the statistics of schools:

States.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
District of Columbia	74	132	6,552
Virginia	123	200	11,784
North Carolina	119	135	9,684
South Carolina*	75	145	9,617
Georgia	79	113	7,792
Florida	38	51	2,663
Alabama	6	31	3,338
Mississippi	50	80	5,407
Louisiana	62	74	3,009
Texas†	90	43	4,590
Kentucky	35	58	4,122
Tennessee	42	125	9,114
Arkansas	30	28	1,584
Missouri	38	46	2,698
Kansas	15	24	1,500
Maryland	86	101	8,144
Recapitulation	964	1,389	90,398

* South Carolina has 50 colored and 12 native teachers.
† Texas, 14 colored teachers.

South Carolina estimate, irregular schools	38
South Carolina estimates, teachers	40
South Carolina estimates, scholars	3,000
Louisiana estimate, irregular schools	11
Louisiana estimate, teachers	16
Louisiana estimate, scholars	380

This is by far the most important work now before us, when the effect of present labors upon the future good of the country is considered. Education affords a practical solution of many difficult problems with reference to the future political and social status of the poor whites and freedmen. We cannot strive too much to engraft upon society at the South a good common-school system. The lack of it is remotely the cause of the crimes and outrages upon the freedmen that are reported daily in the columns of the newspapers.

It is claimed by some that these schools would be supported if the bureau was withdrawn. In some places I think it very likely the freedmen would be allowed to continue schools. I believe the feeling of opposition to the improvements of the minds of the freedmen is constantly wearing away among all classes, yet the records of my office prove to my mind conclusively that the agents of this bureau are the great support of the ninety thousand children who are attending schools at the South; and that an immediate withdrawal of these agents, or a failure on their part to uphold and defend this pioneer educational movement, would result fatally to the schools, or at least postpone for years any general educational system.

I believe the foregoing statements answer your questions substantially. By these statements you will see that the eleemosynary features form but an item of the work committed to my hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD.
Major-General, Commissioner.

THE MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Arrest of the Alleged Murderer—The Inquest.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 12.

The name of the woman who was brutally murdered on Friday afternoon, in a house at the northwest corner of Eleventh and St. Mark's-lane, is MARY CARNEY. She was single, and twenty years of age. During the past three months she has been residing at No. 601 Cresson-street. The body was recognized at the Ninth Ward Station-house yesterday morning by her sister ROSA and two young girls who resided in the same house with the deceased.

The murderer proves to be a young man named NEWTON CHAMPION, who resided at No. 1,233 Ogden-street. He is 26 years of age, and an engineer by occupation. According to the *Naval Register* for 1865, he was appointed an Acting Second Assistant Engineer Nov. 7, 1864; was born in New-Jersey, and was a citizen of Pennsylvania at the time of his enlistment. He was then on duty on the screw-steamer *Galatea*, which was engaged in convoy service in the West Indies. He was arrested by two of the Sixth District Police officers, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in a house situated at No. 1,508 Callowhill-street. He was in bed at the time, and it is said suffering from a sudden illness. His mother and brother were present attending to him. The officers had him removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he was locked up to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. While CHAMPION was in the house in Callowhill-street, an officer proceeded to his residence in Ogden-street, and there secured the clothes which the murderer had worn when he committed the brutal deed. They were found in a tub, in a back room on the second floor, having been placed there by his mother.

The Coroner's inquest in the case came off at 1 o'clock yesterday, at his office. A number of persons witnessed the proceedings. The following evidence was elicited:

Loretta Tyson sworn: I reside at No. 146 North Eleventh-street; keep house there; remember a lady and gentleman coming to my house yesterday; they came about 12 o'clock, as near as I can recollect; the colored servant girl let them in; first saw them on the landing of the stairs; did not say anything to them, but waved my hand for them to go into the back room; he came and handed me some money, and then returned back to the room; saw the man again in about half or three-quarters of an hour afterward; he passed my door and said to me that the lady was asleep and he would return again, and for me not to wake her; he passed down stairs and went out; I looked out the window and saw him go up Mark's-lane toward Twelfth-street; first saw the man a week ago yesterday; the woman who was murdered and another female were with him; did not let them in them; my servant girl did so; saw them in the entry; the other woman was quite young and rather stout; she remained down stairs, and told the other two not to stay long; the two remained up stairs about an hour, when they came down, and all three went out together; the man was dressed in a full suit of light clothes, and also had a straw hat; I am not positive whether he had a moustache or not; he had no cane; he did not appear to be excited, but as cool as could be; when he went out he walked leisurely down Mark's-lane; I left the house after the man went away, and remained out an hour and a half; when I returned I laid down to take a nap; woke up about five o'clock; I made inquiries as to whether the man had returned, and received an answer in the negative; the servant also told me that the woman had not come down stairs; I then went up stairs and opened the door of the room into which she had gone; it was dark there; the shutters were closed; I shut the door again and went to my room; in a few minutes I went to the door again and opened it, proceeded in and then opened the window; the woman was then lying on the bed and appeared to have a sheet lightly wrapped about her body; I lifted one edge of the sheet and saw blood upon it; then I felt her feet and found them cold; I then called my servant girl up stairs; she also felt the woman's feet and made the remark that she was gone; I immediately went to a friend's, and then came to this office and gave information in reference to the dead woman.

Henrietta Hicks, colored, sworn: I live with Mrs. Tyson, corner of Eleventh and Mark's-lane; saw the body of the woman that had her throat cut; remember letting her in the house about noon yesterday; a gentleman was present with her; did not take much notice of them, as I was very busy at the time; could not describe him any more than that he had a light coat on; I passed them up stairs to Mrs. Tyson; he had been there before; did not hear any noise or scuffling while they were up stairs in the room; I was in the yard, under the window, at the time, and was washing.

Kate Gibbs sworn: I live at No. 601 Cresson-street; I know Mary Carney; have known her three years; saw her last about 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning; she left me at the corner of Sixth and Race streets; she went down Race; I got on a Race-street car; no one was with her; she has been living at the same house with me about three months; when she left the house yesterday she had a bundle with her; she told me she was going down to see Rose, her sister; have seen a man named Newton Champion with her a number of times; he has been at the house almost every day for the last four weeks; he has been going with her ever since I knew her; the night before last was the last time I saw him; they were together in the dining-room; he was then dressed in light pants, no vest, linen duster and straw hat; he has a brown moustache and is partially bald on the head; they most always had a few quarrelsome words when together; he wanted her to go home with him, but she refused; have heard him make threats toward her; it was a long while ago when he threatened to take her life; it was about three months ago; he lost her about a month and a half; when they came together again she was afraid of him, and would not sit with him alone; he attempted to do violence to her some three months ago, by choking her; this was on Ninth-street, near the gas tank; I was with them at the time.

When the witness arrived at this point in her evidence, one of the detectives appeared in the room and informed the Coroner that a man who answered the description of the murderer had been arrested and brought to the Central Station. This information created a great sensation among the spectators. The Coroner at once proceeded to the Central Station, and in a few minutes returned with the prisoner. As the latter was passing through the room, a sister of the murdered woman, who was among the spectators, made the exclamation, "You murdered my sister!" and then sank back in a chair, as if bereft of her reason. She was shortly taken with hysterics, and had to be removed from the room. The prisoner was conducted within the railing and seated upon a chair, where he remained during the rest of the inquest. The strong indifference which he manifested while the evidence was being submitted was surprising. Any unknowing person would have taken him for an interested spectator, instead of the individual charged with so foul a crime.

Kate Gibbs being recalled testified: When he attempted to choke her he threw her down; a gentleman friend of mine parted them; on several occasions previous to that he had threatened her life; on this occasion, while going down Ninth-street, I felt his pockets, thinking he might have something there to hurt her with; he told me not to be afraid, that he would not hurt her; I kept behind him all the time; they got a short distance ahead when I heard her scream; then I saw him have her down and his hand to her throat; when they were separated she ran; he, being stronger than the gentleman who interfered, got away from his grasp and ran after Mary; when he reached her he tore nearly all the clothes off her back; I finally got her home; once before that he tore her clothes very much; she had been afraid of him for some time, because he had threatened to take her life; this she told me about.

A bundle which was found in the room where the woman was murdered was recognized by this witness as the bundle which the deceased took away with her in the morning.

A young woman named Lidy Hicks, who resided at No. 611 Cresson-street, testified to being acquainted with the deceased, and to seeing the prisoner in company with her a number of times at the house; she last saw the deceased about 10 o'clock in the morning, when she went out in company with Miss Gibbs. This witness stated that she never heard the deceased and Champion quarreling together.

Mrs. Loretta Tyson was then recalled, and on the prisoner being pointed out to her, she recognized him as the man who had come to her house in company with the deceased on Friday, and also on the same day of the week before.

Kate Gibbs also recognized him as the person who had been keeping company with the deceased for some time, and he had threatened, and also attempted to take her life.

Officer James Spence was then sworn. He testified to finding the clothes that had been worn by the prisoner at the time of the murder, in a house in Ogden-street, above Twelfth.

Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's surgeon, was then sworn. He testified as follows: I made a *post mortem* examination at the Ninth Ward Station-house last evening, on the body of a woman who had been murdered in a room at the corner of Eleventh-street and Mark's-lane; the wound was rather on the right side of the neck, and about four inches in length; the skin, muscles of that part of the neck, tubular vein, carotid artery of right side, and the wind-pipe were severed; there was a slight wound on the back of the right hand made by a sharp instrument; the deceased came to her death from hemorrhage, caused by the divided vessels; the wound could have been inflicted with a razor or large knife well sharpened.

This closed the evidence. The case was then submitted to the jury, who in a short time rendered the following verdict:

That the said Mary Carney came to her death from the effects of a stab wound inflicted by Newton Champion at a house northwest corner of Eleventh and Mark's lane, on Aug. 10, 1866.

Champion was committed to prison to await a trial at Court.

Since the above was in type, Mr. Joseph Fite, who resides at No. 1,518 Callowhill-street—the house in which Champion was found—called upon us and gave the following information as to how Champion came to be there, and the manner of his arrest: Champion came up from Washington on last Monday week, and called at Mr. Fite's house, in company with his mother, who had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Fite's mother-in-law for a number of years. This was the first time Champion had been in the house for sixteen years. On Friday afternoon he called again. This is believed to have been directly after he committed the murder. He complained of having been taken with a violent fit of vomiting at the corner of Fifteenth and Race. Mr. Fite's mother-in-law and three gentlemen boarders were in the house when he came. He was shown into the yard, and afterward to bed. Several doctors were sent for, but none of them could be found. Finally the services of Dr. Wood were secured. He examined Champion, and said that he had an attack of Asiatic cholera. A prescription was at once sent to the drug store of Mr. Charles Ellenger, on Callowhill-street. Mr. Ellenger remarked that the prescription called for a cholera mixture. The medicine was administered by Dr. Wood, and Champion's mother was sent for and came.

During yesterday two police-officers proceeded to the house to arrest Champion. Dr. Wood protested against their taking him away, as he did not think him well enough. The officers, however, procured a carriage, and had had him taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house. After he was gone the mother-in-law of Mr. Fite discovered a pistol under a pillow on the bed which Champion occupied. She refused to touch it, and sent for an officer, who took it away.

Mr. Fite was not aware of Champion's arrest, or of the fact that he had committed a murder, until his return from work at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Fite requested us to give publicity to these facts, lest it might be thought he had been harboring a person whom he knew to be a murderer, when the fact was that he had seen him but once before in his life.

The Explosion of the Gen. Lytle—Statement of Pilot Dufour.

Mr. CHARLES DUFOUR, one of the pilots of the *Gen. Lytle*, writes the following communication to the Cincinnati *Commercial*: Mr. DUFOUR says that the *Gen. Lytle* landed at Westport, and before they could get away the *St. Charles* was alongside, and kept alongside of us all the way to Bethlehem. Capt. GODMAN backed the *Lytle* out from Westport. He then came into the hall, in the texas, where Mr. MILLER, the engineer, was sitting. Capt. GODMAN made the remark to MILLER that the *St. Charles* would run alongside of us until we got to Madison. Mr. MILLER then remarked to Capt. GODMAN that he could not crowd the boat on account of her boilers; and that the *St. Charles* would have to stay alongside of us, because 300 pounds of steam would not make us run past her. I went into the pilot-house just after we left Westport, and found that the *Lytle* steered very badly for shoal water. I then took the wheel in order to help run BRASHIER'S steer. We then ran side by side with the *St. Charles* until we got to Bethlehem. The *Lytle* then sheered off for the Kentucky shore. I then stopped the larboard wheel of the engine, in order to let her (the *Lytle*) straighten up in the channel. We run on one wheel on the Kentucky shore as long as one and a half minutes. We started to swing back toward the *St. Charles*, on the larboard side. I then rang the bell to go ahead on the larboard engine. She then exploded before the order could be obeyed. Every boiler on the boat exploded.

I could not see but one piece of one of the boiler heads up by the baggage room, and one twisted sheet of the boiler back in the deck room. Mr. EDWARDS, the second engineer, after he got aboard of the *St. Charles*, said that he had been running with one hundred and fifty-five pounds of steam at the time. I don't think that there could be any more than that, because she was not blowing off at the time. I remarked to Mr. BRASHIER that the *Lytle* was not running like she was when she left Louisville. Mr. MILLER, the head engineer, was on watch when we left Louisville, and she generally runs better from Louisville to Twelve-mile Island than she does above there. Mr. MILLER is always very particular about carrying water in the boilers when he is on watch himself, and he never allows his strikers to attend to it. I don't think that the officers and head engineer are to blame for the explosion, nor the Company for running the boat, as the boilers were strong enough to carry the amount of steam that the law allows. I don't believe that anybody on the boat was to blame except the second engineer, who was on watch at the time of the explosion. Capt. MARTIN and all the officers and crew of the *St. Charles* did everything in their power for the benefit of the sufferers.

Presentation to Gen. Sheridan.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 7.

Tuesday, about 9 o'clock P. M., the residence of Gen. SHERIDAN was the scene of a very pleasant affair, the occasion being a presentation to the General of a beautiful and valuable porcelain pitcher by ex-officers of the United States Volunteers resident in New-Orleans. The decoration of the pitcher was the work of our fellow-citizen, Mr. RUDOLPH LUX, and consists of admirable likenesses of Generals GRANT and SHERIDAN on the sides, and a charming ideal representation of the Goddess of Liberty on the front. The workmanship is very superior. The presentation was made by Gen. LANDRAM, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, in presence of the donors and a party of the General's friends, who had assembled for the occasion. Gen. SHERIDAN, on receiving the pitcher, made a brief and characteristic speech, in nearly these words:

"There is a good deal of criticism upon military men when they are called upon to make speeches. Some are criticised because they make too many speeches, and some are considered dangerously inclined because they make none. I will, therefore, explain to you, that I do not make a speech because I don't think I can. I thank you kindly for your present."

The guests were then invited by the General to a fine collation, and far into the night wine and wit, merriment and music, ruled the hour. The band of the First United States Infantry was in attendance. The occasion will long be remembered by the participants, and we trust that the General will find his pitcher, like the widow's cruise, exhaustless.

THE FIRE-MARSHAL'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

Periodical Visitation of Large Business Establishments by the Marshal—Nitro-Glycerine—The Paid Fire Department Vindicated—Total Losses—Insurances.

The semi-annual report of Fire-Marshal BAKER, for the six months ending May 31, as presented to the Common Council, is just published. In relation to the

NUMBER OF FIRES,

the report sets forth that the total number of fires for the half year ending 31st May, 1866, was two hundred and twenty-eight, or fifty-two in excess of the number that occurred during the corresponding six months of 1865.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Month.	Alleged Loss.	Ins.	Amount Paid.
1865.			
December	$857,973	$1,209,300	$803,933
1866.			
January	640,246	1,642,269	612,336
February	253,955	833,306	228,715
March	723,986	1,783,360	517,965
April	625,764	875,900	506,732
May	834,483	953,200	364,519
Total	$3,936,407	$7,302,320	$3,034,270

ARSON.

During the half year ending May 31, 1866, there were twenty-two arrested on charges of arson and attempts to commit that offence. Of this number seven were discharged by the committing magistrate; two were held to bail in various sums; two were sent to the House of Refuge; four were sent to the Penitentiary; one sent to the Catholic Asylum; one bailed by the Court of Sessions; three were sent to the State Prison; one was discharged by the Court of Sessions, and one had sentence suspended.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

Auction room, 1; Academy of Music, 1; boots and shoes, 3; brierwood pipes, 1; buildings, 1; crockery, 1; carpenter shop, 1; concert saloon, 1; cabinet shops, 2; cotton store, 1; dwellings, 3; free storage store, 1; grocery, 1; hat and cap, 1; kindling-wood yard, 1; lager beer saloons, 3; linen collars and cuffs, 1; lumber yard, 1; millinery, 1; patent lemonade factory, 1; porter-houses, 2; pianoforte factory, 1; rags and paper, 1; railroad freight depot, 1; restaurant, 1; stables, 9; segar box factory, 1; tenement house, 1; vegetable dealer, 1; Window shade factory, 1. Total, 46.

ATTEMPTS TO SET FIRE.

Buildings, 6; fancy goods, 1; hotel, 1; liquor store, 1; lager-beer, 1; porter-house, 1; stables, 2; tenement houses, 2. Total, 15.

STORE SKY-LIGHTS.

There is scarcely a store now built but that is constructed with sky-lights or well-holes from the second floor to the roof, in order to give light to the centre part of each loft. The majority of these openings are without glass, but in no event does the glass form any substantial protection against fire. On the contrary, in the event of an accident of this kind, these well-holes at once become an avenue for the flames, and the building is almost certain to be destroyed. Heretofore I have suggested in my reports the expediency of placing an iron slat shutter on each well-hole, so that the porter can nightly wind it over, just as in a store window. If this should be found too troublesome or expensive, I would suggest the placing permanently over each opening a wire cloth, to act on the principle of Sir Humphrey Davy's Safety Lamp, and through which the flame will not pass. This wire contrivance would obstruct the light but little, and if it did not prevent the fire from ascending altogether, it would oppose an obstacle to its progress, sufficiently great to enable the firemen to check the flames. I have a high opinion of the plan, and think it worthy of consideration and trial. The present system of having the well holes open when a fire occurs, has the effect of turning the building into an immense furnace, with a chimney in the centre. Of course, with such a draught passing directly through the building, it is impossible to stay the progress of the destructive element.

The Marshal being in regular attendance at all fires, not only investigating their origin, but also observing the efforts made to quench the flames, makes the following statement with reference to the operations of the

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It is now nearly a year since the Paid Fire Department has been in operation. During that period the City has been visited by many disastrous conflagrations, involving the loss of a large amount of property. Of these the heaviest losses have accrued from the destruction of the cotton warehouses and of several vessels laden with that staple. At all these fires the members of the Paid Department appeared to work with much earnestness, and there is no doubt did their best to extinguish the flames. All criticisms upon the results are unjust that do not acknowledge these facts. In my opinion the Paid Department has improved wonderfully within the last few months. Very many fires have been put out before they succeeded in doing serious damage, one of the best proofs that can be adduced of the increasing energy and efficiency of the force.

It should be remembered that the new organization has been in operation, comparatively speaking, but a very short period. No body of men, newly brought under discipline, at once developes its full capabilities. Neither soldiers nor sailors are made in a day; why, then, should firemen, working under a system entirely new, and having mechanical difficulties to overcome, be expected to do better? Our police are very unlike in discipline and efficiency the force that had the City under its protection twenty years ago. There is every reason to believe that the paid Fire Department will improve from year to year until its organization will have become so perfect that it will become a model for those of other cities.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Of the Commissioners, I am bound to say they are very competent men, and that all they require is time to give full effect to their labors. I have an opportunity of making myself acquainted with the public sentiment in regard to the department, and were a vote to be taken to-morrow on the subject, I have no doubt there would be a large majority in favor of the continuance of the present system. The Marshal, anxious to find some method for decreasing the number of fires, or for diminishing the facilities for originating them, thus gives his

PLAN FOR PREVENTION.

In the course of my investigation into the origin of fires, I have discovered the existence of a vast amount of carelessness and often culpable neglect on the part of the owners of the extensive manufactories scattered through the City. The increase of the evil within the last year decided me to adopt a plan of visiting periodically these establishments for the purpose of inspection. It is gratifying to me to be able to state that not only did I meet with no obstacles in my examinations of the different premises visited, but that the owners or parties in charge received me in the most cordial manner. Every suggestion made by me as a means of prevention against fire was at once complied with. In many instances they were of a very material character, and involved some expense and inconvenience. This did not diminish the readiness which I found manifested to comply with my recommendations. I am persuaded that the reforms of management thus effected have been the means of preventing many large fires.

Nitro-Glycerine.

Having investigated the nitro-glycerine question, the Marshal disposes of his opinion as follows:

The introduction in this City of the newly-discovered explosive compound known as nitro-glycerine, or blasting-oil, created quite an alarm. The terrible explosion at San Francisco of some of this oil, which was said to have been shipped from this City, was the first information I received of its presence here. I communicated with Mayor HOFFMAN, who at once appreciated the danger, and directed me to take charge of all the nitro-glycerine that was to be found within the City limits. I very soon discovered twelve cases of it in a public store in Greenwich-street, two of which, however, had been sent to the Government Appraiser's office for inspection. These two cases, with the other ten, I caused to be removed and deposited in barrels submerged in water, in a small building at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. Each case, it seems, contained about twenty-seven pounds of the oil, and I was in great fear lest a fire should occur in the warehouse before its removal, as from its tremendous explosive power there would have been sufficient in the aggregate quantity to almost entirely destroy the lower part of the City. Subsequently, I learned that twelve cases of the oil had been shipped on board the bark *Professor Baum*, from Hamburg for New-York. I took my measures accordingly, and on its arrival the vessel was not permitted to come alongside the dock. In this instance the Mayor directed that the oil should be conveyed in a boat or lighter beyond the City fire limits, and store in a magazine at Eighty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. I caused the Mayor's order to be complied with. Thus far we may congratulate ourselves in escaping any disaster from it. Had it not been for the prompt and energetic action of Mayor HOFFMAN, there is no knowing what might have happened. The oil probably would have been carelessly stowed away in one of our warehouses down town, and the first we should have known of its presence would have been the destruction of a large portion of the City. The danger resulting from the introduction of this compound are of so fearful a character that I think it should be prohibited altogether until, as in the case of gunpowder, there is discovered some means of making it non-explosive in transit. The advantages resulting from its use do not, in my opinion, compensate for the danger to life and property which its careless handling involves. There is no doubt that some means can be found, either in the addition of another ingredient or in the mode of packing it, which will render it less hazardous. Until this is done it would be advisable to discontinue its use. I am pleased to state there is no more of it kept in the City.

DEATHS BY FIRE.

The following is the number of deaths which were caused by fire:

Kerosene oil lamp explosions	8
Clothing taking fire from stoves	11
Falling wall	1
Various causes	17
Total	37

IVORY.

Where it Comes From, Its Uses and the Modes of Working it.

The elephant is a tolerably large animal, but he is of little use to mankind unless he deposits his tusks in some convenient place where an enterprising Yankee or a roving Englishman may find them. It is the tusks of this lively beast, who generally travels with a circus in this country, that supplies the ivory in commerce. The hippopotamus, the walrus, the norwhal, and a few other animals, make annual contributions to the ivory market, but the quality of the article they furnish is inferior to that supplied by his royal highness the elephant. This is unfortunate for the elephant, for the superior quality of the ivory he carries in his mouth tempts greedy hunters to slay him, that they may thereby derive profit. Consequently, where elephants do most abound there dwells, also, the ivory-hunter. The western coast of Africa is well supplied with elephants, and their tusks yield the finest and best quality of ivory. Other portions of Africa abound in elephants, but their ivory is not so transparent as that found in the west-coast elephants. The principal supply of ivory is derived from Bombay, the Cape of Good Hope, Calcutta, Singapore, and other East India ports. The tusks vary in size, weighing from six ounces to one hundred and sixty pounds. A German writer mentions having seen them weighing one hundred and eighty-six pounds, and ten feet in length. The number of elephants annually killed for their ivory alone can scarcely be estimated, but some idea may be formed when it is known that the slaughter of 22,000 elephants a year is required to supply the cutlery establishments of Sheffield, England, with handles for the knives and other cutlery made there. Dealers in ivory express considerable alarm lest the supply of elephants should run short in a few years, and so throw them out of business.

African tusks are the most transparent and the freest from cracks. The straightest tusks are considered the best. They are covered with a thin rind, which has to be removed previous to being worked, and are usually hollow for a portion of their length, the cavity sometimes extending half way to their middle. The tusks are imported in their full proportions, by the manufacturers or workers in ivory.

Ivory is susceptible of receiving a very high polish, and is easily worked with proper tools in the hands of skillful workmen. It is principally used in the manufacture of handles for cutlery, billiard balls, gambling checks, chess-men, napkin-rings, and ornaments for ladies' wear. Some sets of chessmen are most elegantly carved by Chinese workmen, who are famous for their skill and dexterity in producing fancy articles from this material. In this country the principal use found for ivory is in the making of billiard balls. The immense popularity of this game in America renders it almost impossible to keep up the supply of balls. Ivory is apt to shrink considerably, and it is necessary to cut out the balls in the rough and hang them up to season for a long time before they can be turned exactly round and true as required. When the ivory is properly seasoned, a section is put in an ordinary turning lathe, when with a proper tool, a skillful workman speedily turns it down to the required size. He commences in the centre of the ball, and passes his tool rapidly to the pole, throwing off a complete ring. This is repeated until the ball is perfectly accurate in all its proportions. Other articles are made either in the turning-lathe, or with tools similar to those used by carvers of wood. Designs of almost any kind can be carved in ivory, but there are but few workmen in this country capable of producing the finest work. Indeed, the Chinese may be said to monopolize the fine work in ivory carving, and specimens of their skill are often seen in the handles of ladies' fans. Labor being so cheap with them, the artists of this and other countries are unable to compete with them. The writer of this once "took a chance" in a raffle for a set of chessmen carved in China, each piece being of most exquisite workmanship. The set was valued at $500, but the work could not have been done in this country for five times that sum. Napkin rings, next to billiard balls are the most saleable articles manufactured from ivory. They are turned in an ordinary lathe, and some of them are subsequently ornamented with carved work done by hand. The process of coloring these and other articles is a secret of the trade which is carefully guarded. They are subjected to the action of chemical dyes until the desired color is produced. A French gentleman in this City has invented an ivory dye which is said to be the best and most lasting in use. He is very ready to tell how to use it, but does not mention the ingredients of which it is made. As he has the article for sale he cannot be blamed for his reticence. There is a great demand for gambler's checks also. These are simply little round or octagonal bits of ivory, about the size of a silver dollar, of various colors, with figures cut upon them. In a gambling saloon these represent dollars, and are issued by the "bank" on payment of greenbacks. There is no waste of any account in the ivory manufactory. All the scraps and shavings are put to some use. Piano-forte keys, penknife handles, sleeve-buttons, and numerous other small articles, are made from the scraps, and a very good article of jelly is made from the dust and shavings. From the unclean refuse, an article known as ivory black is made, which enters into the composition of ink used by copperplate printers. Ivory can be cut into exceedingly thin sheets, and is frequently used for veneering purposes. To do this a portion of a tusk is put into a lathe, and a thin, continuous sheet turned off with a very delicate tool. It is then placed in a chemical solution to destroy its earthy substance, after which it will retain the form in which it has been placed. At the London Exhibition of 1851 a piece of ivory veneering, one foot wide and forty feet long, was exhibited in the United States department. Ivory is used to a considerable extent in the taking of portraits, and was formerly used to a great degree by painters and sculptors. Many mathematical and other instruments, and a great variety of toys and ornaments, are made from this material. For some articles—billiard-balls, for instance—made from ivory, no substitute for that material has been found. A large dealer in billiard stock has offered a reward of several hundred dollars to any person who will produce a substance from which billiard-balls can be made as durable and cheaper than ivory ones. As yet no one has responded. On the banks of the northern rivers of Siberia, large collections of bones, tusks and teeth of extinct species of mammoths, elephants and other animals have been found. From this source Russia has for years drawn her supply of ivory. But as such deposits are not to be found in all countries, the hunt for elephants still continues, and the slaughter of those innocent animals is on the increase yearly. It is said that when the hunters used to pursue the beaver for his tail alone, that sagacious animal would chop off his caudal appendage and present it to his persistent pursuers, and by that means escape with his life. Unless the elephants desire, as a race, to disappear from the earth, they will be driven to resort to some such device as the beavers did—namely, deposit their tusks in convenient places for the ivory-hunter to find.

FREEDMEN'S BANK.

Opening Yesterday—Large Attendance of Colored People.

The New-York Branch of the "Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company" was formally opened for the transaction of business yesterday. The bank is located at the corner of Bleecker and Laurens streets. The building occupied was built for a dwelling-house, but has been neatly and tastefully arranged for banking purposes. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the bank was thronged from 10 o'clock in the morning until late in the evening, with colored people of both sexes. Many white persons called also, to wish success to the new enterprise. Among the latter were several prominent business men, and gentlemen connected with more pretentious banking institutions down town. Refreshments, of excellent quality and unlimited in quantity, were set out in a little back room, and all visitors were cordially invited to partake thereof. The several officers of the bank were in attendance, devoting themselves to the wants and entertainment of their guests. Although it was not generally known that deposits would be received yesterday, the total receipts for the day footed up to between $2,000 and and $3,000. The largest sum deposited was $1,000, and the smallest $1. Interest is paid upon the least as well as the greatest sum intrusted to the keeping of the bank.

The "Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company" is a national institution, with a principal office in Washington, having its branches in all the larger cities North and South. PETER COOPER, Esq., Hon. GERRIT SMITH and other gentlemen equally substantial and well known, are incorporated as its first trustees. The following-named gentlemen are interested in the management of the institution and are responsible for all money deposited in the several branches: A. A. Low, Wm. Allen, John Jay, Hiram Barney, R. R. Graves, A. S. Hatch, Roe Lockwood, E. A. Lambert, S. B. Chittenden, George S. Coe, Wm. A. Booth, Samuel Holmes, Walter S. Griffith, Hon. D. S. Gregory, Walter T. Hatch, Albert Woodruff, Chas. H. Marshall, C. R. Robert, Abraham Baldwin, A. S. Barnes, A. H. Wallis, Rev. J. W. Alvord, R. H. Manning, Mahlon T. Hewitt, Thos. Denny, W. Allen Butler, Wm. A. Hall, Charles Collins, Rev. George Whipple, R. W. Ropes, Francis G. Shaw, S. B. Caldwell, of New-York; John M. Forbes, Hon. Wm. Claflin, S. G. How, George S. Stearns, of Massachusetts; Edward Harris, Hon. Thomas Davis, of Rhode Island; Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Stephen Colwell, J. Wheaton Smith, Thomas Webster, B. P. Hunt, Henry Samuel, of Pennsylvania; Edward Harwood, Adam Roe, Levi Coffin, Rev. J. M. Walden, of Ohio.

The following-named gentlemen (colored) are officers of the New-York Branch: JOHN PETERSON, President; Peter S. Porter, First Vice-President; Samuel J. Howard, Second Vice-President; John J. Zuille, Cashier; Wm. Howard Day, Secretary; Henry W. Bogart, Assistant Secretary; T. S. W. Titus, Notary; Wm. Bowen, Moses B. Coss, Ransom F. Wake, Stephen Lawrence, Warren M. Stewart, Randall D. Kenney, Rufus L. Perry, Robert Jackson, George Smith, J. H. Townsend, Jer. Bowers, Dr. P. W. Ray.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUN SPOILED.—Several announcements for picnics and festivals to occur yesterday have appeared in the papers for a day or two. Our gleaners of City news were on the *qui vive* for all such festivities, dim visions of interesting and lively items floating before their reportorial eyes, to say nothing of the ham sandwiches and sour wine usually found on such occasions. But, alas! the drizzling rain which commenced to fall early in the morning continued without cessation throughout the day, and as a consequence picnics and other out-of-door gatherings were at a discount. Teutonic maternals dare not venture forth with the Germanic infantry, and as the Teutonic male bird seldom strays from the roost whereon perches his "little chicks and their dam," the beer gardens were quite as deserted yesterday as ever were Tara's Halls. The proprietors of these rural retreats grumbled, cursing the weather between the puffs of smoke which they blew from pipes of foreign origin, and the fat German in spectacles, who always blows the big brass instrument on festive occasions, grew despondent as he thought of the gratuitous tributes of "weiss beer" which were to have been, but were not. He too, showered maledictions upon the shower, as did also the young men with white aprons and regularly-plastered locks whose custom it is to hover about the tables and cry "zwei lager" in a loud tone of voice, when you quietly suggest two glasses of beer. The railroad extortionists were equally depressed in spirits, for with rural festivals come to them the pleasant showers of postal currency, the result of paying crowds riding back and forth upon their roads. More deeply grieved than usual were they over their disappointment, for they had calculated upon charging all their patrons five-eighths of a cent more than the law allows, and, accepting as true the old adage, that "stolen fruit is always the sweetest," he must suffer greatly who is deprived not only of his stolen fruit, but of even the opportunity of stealing it. There were also to have been festival ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the new German Hospital at Seventy-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, and abundant preparations had been made for a sufficiency of praying and speech-making, and stupidity, and mutual admiration of managers, but the "demnition damp," as Mr. Mantilini would say, prevented the gathering of the crowd or even of the managers, and the corner-stone of that edifice was not laid in consequence. According to the programme, the multitude was to have adjourned from the hospital in embryo to Jones' Wood, and there listen to the heavenly music manufactured on the spot by CARL BERGMAN and numerous other Austrian soldiers; after which there were to have been national sports and national games, whatever they all may be. But all this "was to have been" was not, in consequence of the juicy condition of the atmosphere. The young and enterprising items-seekers of this journal were as disappointed as ordinary mortals, and returned from the various scenes of their investigations moist, disagreeable and wholly unpleasant, to record their failure.

PROBABLE FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—Coroner NAUMANN yesterday held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of MICHAEL MCDONALD, 16 years of age, and a native of Ireland, at Bellevue Hospital. Young MCDONALD stated that he resided at No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, and that yesterday morning he took car No. 15 of the Second-avenue line to go down-town to his work, jumping on the front platform at Fourteenth-street corner about 6:30 o'clock; the car was crowded, and did not stop for him to get on; he stood on the left hand side of the front platform, on the lower step; on the corner of First-avenue and Twelfth-street he jumped off the car, intending to get on the rear platform, not notifying the driver of his intention; as he got off he slipped and fell, and the wheel or the step dragged him over the pavement, fracturing his right leg and causing other severe injuries. Dr. W. W. JOHNSON, House Surgeon, testified that the injured leg would have to be amputated, and he considered the patient in a doubtful condition. The jury on hearing the evidence in the case rendered a verdict exonerating the driver of the car, as the occurrence, in their opinion, was purely accidental.

CITY MISSION.—As we trust many will feel especially interested in the sketch of the plans and operations of the New-York City Mission, given in Monday morning's TIMES, we would further state that the band of forty-eight missionary men and women, engaged day and night in their self-denying toilsome service, richly deserve the liberal support of the community, and that there is not a dollar in the treasury to pay them the present month. Will not the friends of the cause at once come forward and furnish the means needful to keep this instrumentality in active service. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer or Secretary, No. 30 Bible House, or No. 81 Vesey-street.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—A grand ball is to be given at the Stetson House, Long Branch, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. The ball is gotten up by a number of gentlemen to show their appreciation of the attention bestowed upon their guests by the Messrs. STETSON. A committee consisting of twenty-five gentlemen, of which Mayor HOFFMAN is Chairman, have charge of the affair, and intend making it the most elegant festival of the season. A large amount of money has been subscribed for the furtherance of the scheme. The ball-room and reception-rooms will be handsomely decorated, and the whole house illuminated for the occasion.

THIEVES ON BOARD THE STEAMER ST. JOHN.—Mr. ADOLPHUS SCHNEELEY, residing at the Park Hotel, Hoboken, and doing business at No. 52 Exchange-place, took passage from Albany on Sunday night for this City on board the steamer *St. John*. Yesterday morning, as the steamer was nearing her dock, at the foot of Canal-street, he woke up, and discovered that his gold watch, chain and locket, valued at $300, a silver dollar of the coinage of 1866, and $75 in United States national currency, had been stolen by a dexterous thief who had gained access to his stateroom during the night. He reported the facts in the case at the Cental Office, but as yet no arrests have been made.

VOLUNTEERS ORGANIZING TO SUPPORT ANDREW JOHNSON.—All veteran volunteers wishing to coöperate in forming the Andrew Johnson Veteran Club, of this City, are requested to send their names and address to either Col. HENRY F. LIEBENAN or Capt. W. HOWARD, No. 63 Liberty-street, New-York, and they will be notified of the next meeting of the organization.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war *Richmond* is lying at anchor above Hell Gate, having been towed from Boston by the double-ender *Osceola* and tug *Fortune*. The two latter are lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Richmond* will probably be brought to the Navy-yard to-morrow, where she will receive her boilers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE BY RIVER THIEVES—A ONE-ARMED WATCHMAN ROBBED AND THROWN INTO THE DOCK.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night a boat containing two river thieves approached the yard of HAVEMEYER & ELDER's sugar refinery in First-street, between South Second and South Fourth, E. D., for the purpose, it is supposed, of robbing a schooner lying near by. The watchman employed by HAVEMEYER & ELDER was fishing off the dock at the time, and the thieves concluded that it was necessary to get rid of him before undertaking the job they had in hand. They, therefore, landed on the pier, and while one of them placed a pistol to the head of the defenceless man the other rifled his pockets, telling him while doing so that if he made any noise they would blow his brains out. He, therefore, quietly submitted to the outrage, and after its perpetration the scoundrels heartlessly pitched the poor fellow into the dock, from which he narrowly escaped with his life. What renders this atrocity the more brutal is the fact that the injured watchman was a cripple, having lost an arm in the battle of Antietam, and he was employed at the refinery partly in consequence of his sad condition. He is a German, knowing very little of our language.

AFFRAY.—Yesterday morning an affray occurred on the corner of Court and Pacific streets, between a party of some six or seven persons, in which JOHN CONNERS, who keeps a boat-house at the foot of Court-street, was beaten until nearly insensible, and was also cut with a knife. The assailants made their escape. CONNERS is reported as in a precarious condition.

THE STREET-CLEANING LOAN.—The $15,000 loan for street-cleaning purposes, recently authorized by the Brooklyn Common Council, has been taken by the Long Island Savings Bank.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—An inquest was held yesterday forenoon by Coroner KIRSTEN on the body of a man named JACOB HEPP, keeper of a small fancy store at No. 254 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, who committed suicide by hanging himself, on Sunday afternoon, at his residence. Mrs. HEPP was absent in Brooklyn during the day, and on her return home at night found her husband suspended by the neck, with a rope attached to the upper part of a partition, and life extinct. Deceased was of intemperate habits. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner KIRSTEN, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a dissipated man, named JOHN KUEHLWEIN, residing at No. 209 Grand-street, Jersey City, who was found dead in his bed. A verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered.

ROBBERY.—The money-drawer of ADAMS & WOOLSEY's store, No. 46 Hudson-street, Jersey City, was robbed on Sunday evening of $150 in money, a revenue license, and other articles. Persons who were in the store with the clerk are suspected of the robbery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 09	Sun sets	7 00	Moon sets	9 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 21	Gov. Island	11 10	Hell Gate	12 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Edye, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Marona, (Pruss.,) Sawin, London, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Maddalina Vassalo, (Ital.,) Gallo, Bristol, J. B. Philipps & Sons; Rescue, (Br.,) Thompson, Dunkirk, France, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs L. H. Cole, (Br.,) Sampson, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Katadin, Saunders, Martinique, H. W. Loud & Co.; P. Hinckley, Foster, Jacksonville, Dibble, Worth & Co.; Primo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Hull, Slocovich & Smith; H. Means, Hopkins, Salem, Jed Frye & Co.; Picadilly, (Br.,) Sims, Pernambuco and Bahia, G. F. Bulley & Co.

Schooners J. Pond, Jr., Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Alfred Keen, Robinson, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Addie E. Barnes, Farren, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; B. C. Terry, Weaver, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Antecedent, Sheffield, Providence, Rackett, Tooker Taylor; Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, W. P. Clyde; Graham, (Br.,) Roberts, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Higgs, Black River, Jam., R. B. Eldridge & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Pierson. Aug. 11, off Lookout Shoals, passed steamships Leo and Flambeau, bound S. 12th, off the Chesapeake, passed steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Valley City, Snyder, Richmond, &c., with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Ashley, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to W. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Anna E. Garden, Leavitt, Bridgeport, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Henry, Blair, New-Orleans July 4, and the Bar 11th, with mdse. to C. A. Roberts.

Brig Castillian, (of Portland,) Hardenbrook, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Olive, (of Philadelphia,) Foss, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Wm. Nash, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) McBride, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig H. Means, Hopkins, Rondout, for Boston, with coal.

Brig Lucy A. Blossom, Hogdon, Calais.

Schr. Rosanah Rose, Burgess, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. May Day, Small, Bath 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. John S. Moulton, Crowley, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Pierson, Galveston 40 ds., with cotton to Tupper & Beattie. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; was 30 ds. to the Tortugas.

Schr. Oregon, Monroe, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Luck, Folsom, Washington, N. C., 9 ds., with wheat to master.

Schr. United, Anderson, Georgetown, S.C., 10 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. S. H. Sample, ——, Washington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Elva, (Br.,) Culmer, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. William Flint, (of Thomaston,) Post, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Brown, Cherryfield, with lumber for Port Richmond, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alfred Keen, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. L. Cuptill, Cuptill, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Oregon, Gott, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Juno, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Corene, Cheeny, Baltimore.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Dissosway, Baltimore.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Ann Turner, Hooper, Virginia.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.

Schr. B. R. Hull, Disbro, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Griffin, Virginia.

Schr. W. S. Tibbetts, Shaw, Virginia.

Schr. Chas. Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown.

Schr. Oliver H. Booth, [illegible], Georgetown.

Schr. Maggie & Lucy, Crosby, Georgetown.

Schr. R. Caldwell, McCormick, Georgetown.

Schr. Surprise, Baker, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Mansell, Barlow, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence.

Schr. Minnie Warfield, Boyd, Providence.

Schr. Rebecca Smith, Providence.

Schr. Comus, Hall, Rockland.

Schr. Whistler, Strange, Taunton.

Schr. Callie Smith, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. H. Curtis, Haskell, Bangor.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, New-Bedford.

Schr. Stephen R. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Barlow, Sandwich.

Below.

A ship, with Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s London signal, supposed to be the Rhine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 13—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; Wm. P. Clyde, do.

Also arr. steamer George Appold, Baltimore; ship Rival, New-Orleans; brigs Trenton, Philadelphia; J. P. Ellicott, Rondout.

Below—Brig Minagam, Newcastle, England.

Spoken—Aug. 10, lat. 39, lon. 69, ship Rhine, from London for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Wenonah, from Baltimore for Fall River, before reported sunk in the Chesapeake, lies off Willoughby Point, in nine fathoms of water. A wrecking firm in Norfolk have contracted to raise the vessel.

Foreign Ports.

Cow Bay, C. B.—Cld. Aug. bark August, Galius, for New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 481, Aug. 13, 1866.
71, 11, 32, 31, 5, 3, 13, 72, 68, 64, 38, 62, 45.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 482, Aug. 13, 1866.
9, 51, 41, 2, 58, 20, 71, 39, 65, 55, 47, 14.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 381, Aug. 13, 1866.
44, 35, 27, 78, 12, 77, 21, 69, 34, 36, 31, 63, 47.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 382, Aug. 13, 1866.
19, 75, 8, 38, 66, 60, 4, 18, 23, 2, 28, 52.

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